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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,883 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M BOKHARA	2941	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2365	600	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4024	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moulo	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	550	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moulo	18th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 21, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
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Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALUANO	5,000 800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan, 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Esguain	4200	600	16th ,,
WORWARTS	F. Radomilech	2500	450	29th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3350	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Musreb, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. KERBELA, 1878 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1887. Agents.

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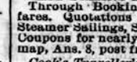

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Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 262 OF 1885.

SHERBANOO, wife of GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Israel Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SONBAI, widow and executrix of the late FAZULBHOY HUBIBHOY, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, second row, outside the Fort of Bombay, the said GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED also residing at the said Israel Street, FATMABAI, daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at No. 20, Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, JAINABAI, also daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at the Chinch Bunder, second row and a minor of the age of about 16 years by her guardian ad litem RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at the said Samuel Street, and the said RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Executor of the last will and Testament of DHUNBAI, deceased daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Fazul Hubibhoy, deceased, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1886.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTES
ON
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	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
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PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	...1 lb. packet	1	10
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Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
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Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
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Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
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Plain polished silver do.
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Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
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NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
2, Meadows-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA which also did business in the name of OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA and SONS in Bombay, and elsewhere, has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been in course of being wound up from that day. All persons having business connections with the said firm in Bombay and abroad are requested to settle their accounts with it at its shop at Zakaria Muajid without the Fort within one month from this day.
Notice is also given that the Firm since carried on in the name of SHEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA, is a distinct Firm and is not RESPONSIBLE for the debts and liabilities of the aforesaid Firm of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARKHIA.
HAJEE PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA,
SHEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN.
Jakaria Muajid, Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

NOTICE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.
Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.
Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalots, &c., &c., for Ladies.
Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe nd Slippers for Ladies,
Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children
AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN AND Co.
JUST ARRIVED per s. s. "Loodiana" one canoe-shaped new English LANDAU, with patent head painted snuff colour, with lining to match.
One canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps, and enamelled leather awning to the head—Both built to our order by Lewis of Salisbury.
One new circular fronted English BROUGHAM.
An English built BAROUCHE by Kinross.
And a set of English made new four in hand harness and also a few single and double sets of harness, carriage lamps, &c.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, who can also write English Correspondence and make himself generally useful in a merchant's office. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating what salary required, to A B., care of this Paper.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL, Mahableshwar Hills, RE-OPENS January 17. For Prospectuses, &c., Apply to the Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

COMPOUNDER WANTED, APPLY TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED, Children's Tricycle Horses with Spider Wheels, very strong and durable, Rs. 27-8-0, Children's Cricket Sets, from Rs. 2-2-0, Other Toys, Good and Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW, a small collection of enlarged and life-size PORTRAITS from the FIRST SCHOOL OF ART IN EUROPE, can be seen at Mrs. Newman's Baby Linen Warehouse, 35, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand at the head. They are simple, convenient and complete in every way. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church gate-street, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 57, Meadow Street. Proprietress Mrs. A. GRAND.

THE PRESS.—WANTED an EXPERIENCED REPORTER who is also a fair Paragraphist. Send reference to REPORTER, care of Manager, "Pioneer," Allahabad, and mention salary expected.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK 1887. Price 8 annas. (post paid 10 annas) The TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.

WANTED A SECOND-HAND VICTORIA in good order. Apply stating price. Care of this Paper.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

ONE First-class DRAWING ROOM set of Inlaid Blackwood. Price very moderate, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of Trichinopoly Cigars. Prices are lower than any other establishment, MALTA CROSS, No. 3, Military Square.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAMS and BACON.—Fresh supplies, from Maby and Salmon, of their justly celebrated goods are now available at C. N. Patell and Co., No 2, opposite Crawford Market.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FICHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors' Fort.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-each., Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Puns, 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Rs. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Brace lets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CAKES for the NEW YEAR are now ready, at 22 Apollo Street and Arthur Crawford Market.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF PUMICE.
Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Alibless Bang, Churney Road, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1887, at 4 p.m., a quantity of Pumice.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 3, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Bodger Warburton and Co (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 5th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Apollo Street, opposite the Government lockyard Office, the household furniture of the above Company, consisting of writing tables, office cupboards, wardrobes, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, a large size German fireproof safe on stand, spirit Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons and remainder of wines and other sundry articles.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 3, 1887.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property consisting of two chawls and vacant land at Kurolwady or Churney Road.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January 1887, Messrs. BOMONJEE DOSSABHAI will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Dharamsey Hunaraj, and on account and risk of Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Hasum Saheb and Khatimbai alias Jumabai and Ochawram Jumnadas under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 5 day of January 1883, and transfer of mortgage dated 4 day of February 1886.
All that piece or parcel pension Tax Government land or ground and the premises and chawls standing thereon situate laying and being on the northern side of Churney Road in the Island of Bombay in the subdistrict of Mandvee containing by admeasurement 1,657 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 702 old Collector's new No. 3192 old survey No. 1-165 and new survey No. 8083 and by the Municipality under Nos. 53 old and new Nos. and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by property belonging to Sadanand Shreeoriahanji, on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee Bunatwalla, on or towards the north by burial ground of Kuchee Memon, and on or towards the south by public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, Jan. 3, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 3 p. m. precisely, on account of whom it may concern,
An invoice of 5 cases just arrived consisting of various fancy articles and toys suitable for school presents, such as slates, spectographs, painting boxes, cards, pen boxes, &c. &c.
Now on view.
SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL.
THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana on account of the concerned—
ex. ship Marabout.
671 cases each containing 2 empty tins of Devoe's Kerosine oil tins partly high and partly low screw tops.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirting.
10 ,, chooties.
7 cases prints.
5 ,, segragat.
3 ,, coloured broadcloth.
2 ,, coloured Spanish stripes.
1 Jubbulpore sleeping pal, 12 by 12.
1 Mahogany cottage Pianoforte by Kaps.
1 Cramer's four stops American Organ by Soundy and Co.
2 photographic cameras, one with lense.
50 boxes Louis Roiden & Co.'s brandy, 3 stars.
12 ,, chhalle (white wine).
1 case ladies' shawls.
45 boxes gonda carriage candles.
1 case 50 dry cotton umbrellas.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong Park phaeton with a pair of handsome Pegu ponies and a set of English plated mounted double harness.
1 handsome light victoria with removeable driving seat.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 light dogcart.
1 second-hand landau.
1 neat office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—
25 bales each 300 Gunny Bags in lots to suit purchasers.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhaus, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
150 tons Teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, in mahogany brass, now cottage pianoforte, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China and Majolica flower vases, table ornaments, table linen, oleographs, &c., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, dessert, breakfast and breakfast services, best plated cruet, and pickle stands, ice pitchers, liquor, egg and custard frames, hotwater curry dishes, oval and round waiters, spoons, forks, partition dish, tea, and coffee services, epergne, dish covers, fish knives, and forks with case, soup tureen, three light candlebras, table and chamber candlesticks, Rodger's table cutlery, rich Damask table clothes and table napkins, Turkish and bathing towels, very handsome massive black teak and satinwood and inlaid furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 10 pieces, drawing-room, pier, writing, side and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, round teapoys, conversation, hall and reclining couches, a handsome satinwood drawing-room set in 8 pieces, corner whatnots, hat and triped stands, drawing-room, easy, straight, folding and pattern diamond cane, arm and without arm chairs, a Mahogany bran new cottage pianoforte, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing and cheval glasses, a teakwood mirror, glass door wardrobe, handsome hall Brussels and Bombay carpets, handsome China and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, clock, 1, 2 and 4 light Hink's wind proof table and hanging lamps, an English-made refrigerator, water filter, zinc bathing tubs, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
On THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the executrix of the late Mr. Fazul Hubibbhai, the undermentioned silk clothes which were purchased and made up for the purposes of marriage which did not take place viz:—
Gold and silver embroidered and plain silk sarees or odhnies, ejars, pehrans, kanchlees, polkas, gagra, jubias, kapras, &c.
SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action at Kasara Bunder—
100 Tons superior selected 1st class teak squares.
75 Tons superior 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.
On SATURDAY, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, above Mr. Essaji's, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flowers vases, table and hanging lamps, solid marble tables, rich Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of D. Macropolo, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 1, 1887.

FOR SALE.
A BAROUCHE by Thrupp and Moberly in first rate order, with a pair of large Walers and English Harness complete.—Price Rs. 1,800.
ALSO
1 English built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Griffiths, with strong Waler Cob and English Harness.—Price Rs. 900.
Apply to
Colonel OSTREHAN,
19 Staff Lines, Poona.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 22 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 2.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, W. C. St. Railway up to 2 p.m., on 12th January 1887, for the Supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.
2. Forms of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.
3. Tenders should be marked thus "Tenders for supply of Stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, November 26, 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.
Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—
Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY.
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more
ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN'S AY-MEIL CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Johannisberg	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
From OTTO PFUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 16 0	,, ...
Bernoasteior-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josafshofer	,, 26 0	,, ...
Oberemmelier-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0 ...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.	
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ,,	,, 27 0 ...
Very fine ,,	,, 37 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0 ...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—B. Amizade (brig), from Mozambique. On the 1st :—Scindia (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st :—Clan McDonald (s), for Calcutta ; Poseidon (s), Hongkong ; Nuddea (s), and Calna (s), Galle ; Klyde (s), Quilon ; Golden Horn (ship), Rangoon ; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool ; P. Llewellyn (s), Trieste and Venice ; and Dago (s), Antwerp.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Daniel Corbett, aged 36 years. Deceased was a mechanical engineer out of employ, and resided at Comercarry Jail Road. He was addicted to drinking. On Saturday afternoon he returned home under the influence of liquor and dropped down at the doorway, whence he was removed to the Hospital, where he died immediately on admission. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a chawl situated in Upper Duncan Road, belonging to Gokuldas Calliandas, and occupied by one Ramjan Calloo. On the alarm being raised, the manual engine from the Fire Brigade Station at Duncan Road, and the steam fire engine from Byculla, repaired to the scene at once. There being a copious supply of water the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done to the building. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked oil lamp which was standing near by a cotton sheet, which accidentally caught fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 125.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death Vuzeer Sallay, aged 40 years. Deceased was a coal trimmer on board the steamship Nurjehan. About three weeks ago, while the vessel was at sea on her voyage from Rangoon to this port, deceased and another man named Abba Saliay were working at a winch, lowering an anvil weighing about 4 or 5 maunds, into the hold of the vessel, when the handle of the winch slipped, and struck deceased on the head, fracturing the skull, and Abba Sallay on the right arm and fracturing it. Deceased was removed to the hospital, together with the other man, on the arrival of the vessel in the harbour on the 25th ultimo, and died from the effects of his injury on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE HAJI MOHAMED'S MOHAMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE fifth annual prize distribution at the above institution took place near the Zakaria Mosque on Saturday evening. This was a strictly Mohamedan educated *parda* ladies' meeting and was the first of its kind. The newly built three-storied school was tastefully decorated and handsome carpets and red cloth were spread on the respective floors. Her Excellency, Lady Reay, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, A. D. C., arrived punctually at 4-45, and and on alighting from the carriage was received by Khan Bahadur Haji Gulam Muhammad Munshi who introduced Mr. Haji Mohamed the founder of the institution and his brother Mr. Bakur to her Ladyship. Lady Reay was then conducted upstairs and introduced by Miss Badruddin Tyabji to Mrs. Haji Mahomed. There were about a hundred ladies in all. Two girls recited chapters from the Koran, and two others gave recitation in Hindustani. The annual report was read by the First Assistant Mistress Sharifabai. The prizes were then distributed by Lady Reay to the 47 successful students, and her Ladyship made a short speech. Miss Najmuddin Tyabji then thanked Lady Reay for presiding on the occasion, and Mrs. Haji Mohamed having put a garland of flowers round her Ladyship, the meeting was dissolved. Lady Reay expressed great satisfaction with all she had seen, and hoped to find a larger number of students at the prize distribution next year.

The following address was read on the occasion :—

Your Excellency, Lady Reay and Madams,—The reason why we meet here to-day is, as you all know, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students of Mr. Haji Mohamed Haji Ismail's Mohamedan Girls' School. This is perhaps the first gathering, where the *parda* ladies have the honour to meet and grace the occasion. A gathering like this would certainly have had no existence had it not been for the zeal and enthusiasm which your Ladyship has been taking in espousing the cause of female education. Your Ladyship has, indeed, done a great honour by presiding on this occasion. Your Ladyship's presiding on this occasion has undoubtedly laid the foundation of such gatherings in future. It is now strongly hoped that such lady gatherings will be encouraged in future, provided all *parda* restrictions be observed.

I have now the honour to read the annual report for the year 1885 at the request of Mrs. Haji Mohamed, the wife of the founder of this institution. This is the fifth annual prize distribution of Mr. Haji Mohamed Haji Ismail's Mohamedan Girls' School. It may be mentioned here that this newly built three-storied house has been dedicated for the school by its founder, Mr. Haji Mohamed, and that the institution is also conducted by him at his own expense, besides that no fees of any kind are charged to the students. Nay, copies of the holy Koran, books, slates, &c. are all supplied to the poor students by him. The annual examination of the school for the year under report took place on the 21st of September last. There are 5 classes in this school, and each class is in charge of a female teacher, besides a head master. In addition to the holy Koran religious and moral books in Hindustani are also taught in this school. Little writing and arithmetic up to rule of three are also instructed to the students, with a view to enable them to manage their domestic affairs accurately. The founder is also desirous to introduce needle work, and is in search of a mistress skilled in that art.

The following schedule shows that seventy-three students finished the Koran, 230 gained prizes, and forty-four left the institution after finishing the school course during the past five years :—

Years.	Number of students.	Finished the Koran.	Gained prizes.	Completed the course.
1881	107	11	56	4
1882	123	17	34	6
1883	134	12	44	10
1884	150	19	51	15
1885	101	14	45	9
Total	.....	73	230	44

The sudden cause of the decrease in number last year was owing to some controversy regarding the teaching of students to write. However, that obstacle is now subsiding, and it is hoped the number will again increase. During the last examination forty-five girls have been successful to carry the prizes. Excepting the fall in number last year, the school has been making steady and fair progress ever since it has been started to the perfect satisfaction of the examiners as well as its founder.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY DUFFERIN'S APPEAL.

We trust that the native public of Bombay will respond heartily to the appeal published by Lady Dufferin in the Indian Press. We beg our readers to remember that it would be the occasion to kill the proverbial two birds with one stone. By contributing to the fund we will express our loyalty to the Queen and at the same time support a good work. We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any sum, however trifling, especially from native ladies.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

We have certain doubts with regard to the authenticity of the information published yesterday about the medical appointments in Bombay. We hear that the report of Dr. Vandyke Carter's appointment is correct, but that about Dr. Banks in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital remains to be confirmed. That an official who had come under the displeasure of Government for certain irregularities should be appointed to such an important post all of a sudden seems, at first sight, improbable. Our information is that Dr. Parekh is the probable man for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.—*Ibid.*

DR. CARTER'S appointment as Principal, Grant Medical College, and Chief Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, will meet with unqualified approval from the professional as well as the lay public. The appointment may not be found very popular in a limited circle, where loose discipline and large fees seem to be the best recommendation. But the students of the Grant College may congratulate themselves on having secured perhaps the most accomplished scientific teacher in India, and the patients of the J. J. Hospital on having themselves placed under the care of a real *Gareeb-parvar*. We trust Dr. Carter, whom we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, will look into grievances regarding the management of both the institutions over which he has been so wisely appointed to preside. —*Indian Spectator.*

CAPTAIN HUGHES' CASE ONCE MORE.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* published the following :—"The case, in which Captain Hughes was recently fined by Colonel La Touche for assaulting two Parsee gentlemen at Poona, is destined to come before the public once more. We understand that the proceedings in the case having been sent to the High Court, as usual, two judges, Messrs. West and Birdwood, have pronounced the fine of Rs. 25 insufficient, and have, consequently, called upon Captain Hughes to show cause why the punishment should not be enhanced.

THE CONGRESS WITH CLOSED DOORS.

THE *Bombay Gazette* has raised a protest against the Congress conducting its business with closed doors. We ourselves cannot understand what could have induced the leaders of the movement to act in this manner. We daresay they must have been actuated by some strong reasons -probably good reasons—but the closed-door proceedings have raised certain doubts about the Congress itself, which is undesirable. The *Gazette* rightly says that there are advantages as well as disadvantages in keeping all the arguments a secret. Of course, the leaders of the Congress must have considered this step in all its bearings, but, unless a proper explanation is not before us, we are inclined to side with our contemporary.—*Rast Goftar.*

So far as it has gone, the Calcutta Congress may therefore be pronounced a complete success. What is now wanted is to keep up the movement as a living organization. Its work must be carried on throughout the year. If this newborn zeal is maintained and utilized honestly, our annual political Congress may yet be the mother of representative institutions. To this end Madras promises to contribute most. We sincerely hope that next year's Congress in the Southern Presidency will throw Bombay and Bengal both into the shade by its practical wisdom and moderation. A great deal has been written of late, both in India and in England, about this political awakening, but it cannot be too often mentioned that it is chiefly, in response to Lord Ripon's righteous policy of sympathy and confidence, that this national activity has sprung into being. We trust the Congress men did not forget to pronounce a benediction on the head of the wisest of her Majesty's representatives.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE introduction of any social question in the national assembly would have been most fatal to the harmony and unanimity which reigned during the proceedings of the Congress, and might have not only exposed the representatives assembled there to the ridicule of outsiders, but have set them down as most incapable of appreciating the destructive and constructive sides of the sacred cause, to represent which they had assembled in Calcutta. We think Mr. Dadabhai did the right thing in ostracising the question of social reform from the deliberations of the Congress, and richly deserves the thanks of the community for his promptitude. Nor will our reformers have any reason to feel dissatisfied, for even they on due reflection, will come to no other conclusion than that the placing of the social question before the Congress would have been a most suicidal policy.—*Native Opinion.*

THE PARADE.

THE military parade in honour of the Kaiser-i-Hind is a public event, and for that reason the afternoon is much better suited than the morning for it. Had the parade taken place yesterday evening, the public would have attended to witness it in larger numbers. In former times the parades used to take place in the afternoons. It would appear that, by changing the hour, public importance is sacrificed to the convenience of the military officials.—*Rast Goftar.*

COLONEL MARSHALL'S APPOINTMENT AT HYDRABAD.

WE learn that Mr. Elliot, of the Finance Committee, was considered the fittest person to be the private secretary and adviser to his Highness the Nizam. But the Viceroy could not spare him from his present duties, and Colonel Marshal has been appointed instead as the next best man. We do not know anything about this official, but since the Viceroy has carefully and personally selected him, we are bound to believe that he will perform all that is expected of him.—*Rast Goftar.*

A PARSEE AT CABUL.

WE are glad to hear that a Parsee named Pestonjee Nusservanjee Dustoor Meherjee Rana, lately in the employ of Messrs. Jehangir and Co., has been engaged by the Ameer of Cabul as English tutor to his sons. The learned Dustoor is at present on his way to India, charged with certain commissions from the Ameer. It is remarkable that the well-known ancestor of this Parsee, the well-known Dustoor Meherjee Rana, was the first Parsee high official during the old Moghul Empire.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

EXCHANGE OF CIVILITIES IN NATIVE STATES.

THERE was a time when the mere incident of the Holkar and Sindhia meeting accidentally while bathing in the River Ganges was given a political importance. There was again a time when a native Chief remained away from public gatherings for fear of receiving less courteous treatment than his neighbour. Now, however, education and English justice have changed all. We have seen how the Maharaja of Bhownagar was cordially received by his colleagues at Rajkot. We have just read how royally the Gaekwar was treated by the Kathiawar Chiefs through whose territory he passed during his recent tour. It may be asked where is all the fighting and lawlessness which attended the levying of dues by the Gaekwar in the Kathiawar provinces in former times? We may, in reply, point exultingly towards that glorious institution—the British flag. We will point out to the Rajcoomar College, where friendships formed in boyhood, have been kept alive.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

BENGAL.

THE BRUCE INSTITUTION.—The Bruce Institution, we regret to hear, is not attracting many candidates for admission. Their first election takes place on the 7th of February, when Eurasian or half-caste girls between the ages of five and ten will be placed on the foundation, preference being given to orphans and those who have been deserted by their parents. One would have imagined that the application would have far exceeded the limits of this most excellent charity. —*Englishman*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 18th of December there were 305 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 36·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 328 deaths, and the death-rate was 39·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 63 from cholera, 90 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—1 Non-Asiatic, 7 mixed races, 187 Hindus, 90 Mahomedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks : —The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th of December was 305 against 328 and 345 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 8. There were 63 deaths from cholera against 94 and 107 in the two preceding weeks. The number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 90 and 37 respectively against 84 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 36·7 per *mille* per annum against 36·7, the mean of the last five years.

NATIVE ATHLETICS.—There is hope yet that the Bengali Baboo may, in time, develope into a truly athletic being. The calves of his legs are glorious, and everything that they should be ; and he is taking steps to get the remainder of his frame into equally good physical condition. There is in Calcutta a native club, devoted to the interests of a sport—distantly allied to football—which is called "kick at the ball," a name at once simple, ingonious, and descriptive. Matches rarely take place, but practice is constantly going on among the younger members in a desultory fashion. Chairs and a tent are provided, and generally two—rarely more—energetic members of the club kick the ball drearily from one to the other, while their friends look on approvingly. Lately, however, cricket has taken deep root among the fashionable circles of baboodom ; a native club has commenced playing matches, and great things are expected of them. Perhaps before long we may see a native cricket tournament in one of our great centres, and the Parsee and the Bengalee meeting in friendly rivalry at our national game.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

CAPTAIN CRAIGIE HALKETT.—A Simla correspondent writes as follows with regard to an accident which has happened at Simla, happily with no very serious results—"It is," he says, "with regret that I have to add a name to the long list of those who have met with riding accidents throughout India during the past few weeks. Fortunately, in the present instance the consequences have not been serious, though the circumstances attending the mishap appear to have been fraught with far greater apparent danger than were many of the recent cases which have terminated fatally. A horse belonging to Captain Craigie Halkett, Adjutant of our local Volunteers, bolted with him in Chota Simla and, tearing down the hill from 'Oakever' to 'Glenarm,' swerved into a stack of stones placed on the roadside at the sharp corner near the waterfall, at the foot of the hill. The culvert beneath the Mall at this point was undergoing repairs, and the available roadway was thus considerably curtailed, a fact which would account for the horse going at the pace it was, being unable to make the sharp turn required of it. Captain Halkett's head came in contact with the stones, and his face was much gashed and bruised. The horse, too, received a nasty flesh wound on its chest, though not so serious as it richly deserved. His many friends will be glad to hear that Captain Halkett, who has been confined to his bed for several days, is doing as well as could be expected." —*Pioneer.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AT ALLAHABAD.

THE Commission recommenced its sittings in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Wednesday. Sir Charles Aitchison presided. All the other members were present except Mr. W. B. Hudson and Rajah Udhai Pertab of Bhinga. The witnesses examined were as follows :—Mr. W. C. Benett, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces ; Mr. L. M. Thornton, Under-Secretary ; Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister ; Mr. Joshua Clarke, Deputy Registrar of the High Court ; and Pandit Ajudhiya Nath, Pleader.

Mr. W. C. Benett was the first witness called and gave evidence as follows :—He was a member of the Civil Service. He had been Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, and had served in the Settlement Department in all about 15 years. He was Manager of Encumbered Estates for three years ; Director of Agriculture and Commerce for three years ; Secretary to the Board of Revenue for a year and a half, and is now Secretary to Government. He had throughout his career studied the question of the admission of natives to Covenanted posts under Government. Generally, the present mode of appointments met with his approval, but he did not think the Statutory Civil Service was generally approved. The reason for this seemed to him to be that the men appointed had given no test of their merit or ability before being appointed. Any young man of the age of 23 or 24 appointed to the Civil Service was likely to be viewed with suspicion. He did not think there was any objection to the Statute as apart from the Rules. He himself did not approve of the system. His general ground for objection was that a man appointed was appointed without a test of merit or ability. He did not think that Statutory Civilians so appointed held their ground as Covenanted Civilians. He did not think that Civilians appointed under the present Statutory system would ever be equal to the high class of officers it was desirable to have ; but he was decidedly of opinion that the appointment of anybody—European or native—to posts such as those held by the Covenanted Service should be made on no other ground than proved merit or ability, and not before a man was over 30 years of age, or had done service either as a public servant or in some profession. Young men of 24 or 25 years, of good qualifications, good families, and good character, he would appoint to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but he would increase the emoluments of that service very considerably. He would have no candidate without proved merit and ability, and these could only be attained by practical working in life. It was not possible to insist on a man of mature age, who had shown capacity in service out here, going home. It would, no doubt, be very good that he should do so, but he did not regard this encouragement as absolutely necessary. Under the Statutory system he did not think better men were secured than were available previously for the Uncovenanted Service. He thought the existing system of appointing natives by competition the only one possible, and did not think they would object to go to England. He had heard of no disadvantages spoken of by them in their going home, and thought the only disadvantage would be age. He advocated any large reduction in the number of posts held by the Covenanted Service. That service was an anomaly of a marked description, justified only by the impossibility of getting men of the proper age, &c. He would confine the Covenanted Service to Commissioners, Collectors, and Secretaries, and would throw open all the other appor grades now held by covenanted men to selection for examination by local Governments. He had a general idea that the Covenanted Service might be reduced by about one-third. He would admit natives up to the age of 45, making all appointments by selection. He would admit the bar, and thought it important that Judgeships should be filled from the subordinate grades. The N.-W. Provinces provided a very admirable field for recruitment for the U. C. S. There extremely good men were secured as Deputy Collectors, quite equal in every way to any civilian at present to be found among the Civilian Judges. It might happen that, if natives and Europeans were made equally eligible, that the number of natives admitted to the Covenanted Service in England would be so great that there would not be sufficient Europeans for District Officers, and that might come to pass before natives could be entrusted with the charge of districts. In that event an alteration in the class of examination in England would be found necessary. All appointments should be thrown open indiscriminately, nominations being left to the local Governments. An increase in the number of Collectors would be found necessary and also in the number of Europeans in the subordinate service, it being essential that every Collector should have one European Assistant. He advocated selection for higher appointments, such as Judgeships and heads of departments. Some Judgeships should be reserved for Civilians, but two-thirds might be nominated by Government from the subordinate service. If the appointments now held by Europeans who entered by competition, nomination, or selection, were thrown open to natives by competition, the effect would be simply ruinous. With the natives physical fitness did not go very far. Courage and honesty were the two great qualities required. This objection to have a native in such a post as Secretary to Government had nothing to do with his intellectual or moral qualities ; his objection was that he thought him very unlikely to keep a secret. Natives were very much more open to temptation than Europeans. As to the question whether natives, when in power, would interest themselves on behalf of the backward classes, he did not think a Brahman would interest himself in the education of a man of lower caste than himself. The feeling and sentiments of educated, advanced men were entirely different from those of the masses composed of various sects, religions, and nationalities. The ordinary feeling at present, as between the Hindu and Mahomedan populations, was one of complete indifference and toleration, liable, however, to fits of fanaticism in both cases. Dealing with the Vernacular Press, their utterances were confined generally to attacks upon Government, but the papers in Bombay were much more tolerant than those in Bengal. With the Vernacular Press generally, however, each side had hitherto to take up the cause of its co-religionists. He thought for recruiting from the Uncovenanted Service the best plan would be to give half the appointments by promotion from Tehsildars, &c. He would give half by promotion from Tehsildars and half by a mixed system of recruitment by competition. Nominations might be made by the head of the University, the Government, and the Board of Revenue. In conclusion, he would suggest that new pension rules might be introduced. These should be the same as in England. He would make no distinction in pay between persons recruited in England and those recruited in India.

Mr. L. M. Thornton, Under-Secretary to Government, was the second witness called and examined. He stated that he had been in India six years, further than which period he could give no information. Among men of the Civil Service there existed a certain feeling of apprehension, and there was a desire that the benefits offered on entering the service should remain the same, otherwise a man would have no security that he would get his *quid pro quo* for coming to the country beyond what he received when he first entered it. He did not know of the Statutory Service sufficiently to be able to say whether it worked satisfactorily. He thought the present age for admission too young, and would raise it to 21, which he believed would be advantageous to both the native and European Civil Services. A concession ought to be made to the natives in consideration of the fact that they had to go to England. He thought an examination in India would be very undesirable, and would give rise to awkward consequences. If there was an examination in India, men should not be sent home after passing.

After this witness Mr. Joshua Clarke, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, N.-W. P., was examined at some length. He expressed it as his opinion that some dissatisfaction existed with the present system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians in connection with the mode of selection. The uncovenanted officers did not regard the system with satisfaction, but he had observed no actual friction between the two. In the event of the Statutory Service being abolished he would not give the whole of the appointments to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but would recruit from other classes, reserving for the Uncovenanted Civil Service a proportion of two-thirds. The objection put forward by natives to going to England was principally on the score of expense. The limit of age for competition in England should be from 19 to 24, but no one should be admitted under 19.

Pundit Adjudhia Nath, Vakil of the High Court, then gave evidence as follows. He explained that before answering any questions he desired to submit that some of the points to be dealt with were very difficult to answer, and he asked permission to do so frankly although it might be rather unpleasant from a Government point of view. The appointment of natives to posts reserved for Civilians had been approved so far, on the principle that something was better than nothing, but it did not afford sufficient satisfaction. When a man was appointed, he got Rs. 200 a month, which was not the maximum pay of a Tehsildar. On passing his examination, he became a probationer and got Rs. 250, which was the maximum pay of a Tehsildar and the minimum of a Deputy Collector. The Uncovenanted Civil Service was divided into two branches, the Judicial and the Executive. In the former the pay was Rs. 200, in the latter Rs. 1,000. Roughly calculating, Rs. 800 in the case of a native would represent Rs. 1,250 in the case of a Covenanted; and Rs. 1,000 in the case of a native, Rs. 1,500 in that of a European. So that in competing with Civilians of from 12 to 20 years' standing, a native was in no better or worse position than a Deputy Collector or Subordinate Judge would be. Judging from results, it was believed the object of the Government had been to get rid of the agitation existing for nearly 20 years. When they came to the question of promotion, it was an understood thing that natives were not to have charge of districts and they resented nothing more strongly than this distinction and it was more the object of the native to remove that than to secure money. In that the Statutory Service had not had this effect. Before the new rules were passed he understood the system to mean that members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who had distinguished themselves in the service of their Sovereign were to gain promotion as a reward. But let them look at the result. If a first grade Deputy Collector was promoted, he could not be entrusted with the charge of a district. The words of the Statute were "approved merit or ability." Government, therefore, created the system of probation. Instead of having their ability tested in the discharge of their duties as public officers, they were appointed probationers, and the letter of the law was followed. If, however, a few members of the Uncovenanted Service were raised to the appointments to which they were entitled, most of the objections now put forward would be obviated or removed. The only one means of removing the dissatisfaction would be to abolish all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. Let them have one service and divide that into sub-divisions, judicial and non-judicial, the non-judicial having administrative and executive divisions ; the former to include Governors-General, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, Lieutenant-Governors, and if it were desired, the principal Secretaries to the respective Governments. He would not use the words "Chief Secretary," that being a technical term. Beyond these all other offices should be thrown open to all subjects of her Majesty in India ; the higher administratives offices being reserved for pure English or Irish men. The system of his appointments would be to have an examination in India, but it should not be open to competition. He would not have it even in England, if he could help it. Experience had shown that the old Haileybury Civilians had given the greatest satisfaction. With open competition and general examinations no regard was paid to social position or moral character. No matter what a man's attainments might be, he carried with him his old associations and old ideas, so that, when he got of a sudden into position, he had not the power to control himself, and that was the cause of a great many complaints against the present Civilians. He did not object to a limited competition to be held in India, that being the place where a man would know best the requirements of the country. He would not, however, examine candidates for the Civil Service like schoolboys, to test their knowledge of Arithmetic or Geography, which should be ascertained during their academic career. When presenting themselves as candidates for the Public Service they should be examined in law and in the vernaculars that it might be determined whether they were acquainted with the language of that part of the country to which they were likely to be appointed. The examination for each branch of the service should be separate ; the judical being reserved exclusively for lawyers. The examination should also be provincial. If the Statutory Service were retained, he would amend the provisions of the Statute to the extent that the rules need not be laid before Parliament, although he did not understand the purport of the words "approved merit or ability."

Mr. J. E. Howard, of the local Bar, was the last witness called. He did not think his experience would warrant him in giving an absolute answer to the question whether the existing system of appointing Statutory Civilians was approved, but he thought that satisfaction was general and that there was no special objection to the mode of nomination. It was, however, thought that the system of nomination might be improved. The scope was at present considered too limited, and that persons who chose to forfeit their independence, or curry favour with the authorities, succeeded best. He would amend the Statute in respect to the description of persons in whose behalf the power might be exercised, and would amend the definition of the words "native of India" in the Statute so as to include Eurasians or any other class which he thought would give satisfaction to the natives who would then feel that they were members of a larger service, and that that service was not intended as a piece of patronage especially for themselves.

The Commission sat in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Thursday at 11 a.m. The first witness examined was Mr. Beck, Principal of the Aligarh Anglo-Mahomedan College. He said he had been in the country three years, and believed the Statutory system to be disapproved of, and did not think he had heard any satisfaction expressed with the selections made. He had not heard any dissatisfaction expressed because the men were appointed only to particular posts. He was of opinion that enough regard was paid to high family status. He had known instances in his own college of men, who were not particularly bright at their books, who exhibited far superior force of character to those who were. He thought the mass of the people would be more likely to be satisfied with the appointment of men of old families than of others. He thought the Bengali officials in the North-West Provinces were not popular because they treated the natives badly. By badly he meant haughtily. Punjabis were a proud race and not inclined to submit to that sort of thing. He had heard numerous complaints of Bengali members, that they were in the habit of extorting money. There were, he knew, some exceptions, but he believed that, as a class, they were unpopular. By the appointment of men of old families Government were more likely to secure trustworthy servants. He was perfectly certain that the real power lay in the hands of the old families. The neglect of high families created discontent amongst these families and their followers. There was very strong discontent in this respect throughout the whole population so far, at any rate, as Mahomedans were concerned. He attributed the backward condition of the Mahomedans to their neglect of English education.

The second witness called was Mr. Justice Oldfield, senior Civilian in the North-West. He said he had experience in all branches of the Government. Asked whether he wished to answer any questions respecting the Statutory Civil Service, he said he thought the better plan would be to fill in appointments, which are given in the present Civil Service, and which it is proposed to distribute amongst natives of this country, from the Uncovenanted Service, as affording the best field for selection ; but he would leave the Government a certain amount of power to appoint a certain number, though he did not think it desirable such power should be exercised to any large extent. As regarded the Judicial line, the better plan would be promotion from the Subordinate Judicial Service ; at the same time he would not restrict selection from members of the local Bar of great ability. Some appointments now held in the Civil Service might very well be thrown open to natives, but he would not appoint them as now. He approved of the existing Statutory Civil Service in so far that he thought some appointments now held in the Civil Service might very well be thrown open to natives, but he would not appoint them in the way they were now appointed. The Statute might be retained as it is, and a better definition of the term "native of India" had occurred to him. Supposing the Statutory Service were retained, he would not require selected candidates to proceed to England, his views being that these appointments were much better made by selection in this country from men of approved merit. By approved merit he meant persons who had already worked satisfactorily in the same line of office in subordinate posts. With reference to the Covenated Service, it was obvious that natives laboured under certain disadvantages ; but, if a proportion of the appointments now held by the Civil Service were thrown open to natives, he did not think further encouragement to induce them to go to England was necessary. Should it be thought necessary that advantage should be offered, it should be in the way of scholarships and passage money. A certain European element was absolutely necessary, and that was best retained by the present system of recruitment. He would raise the limit of age slightly for both classes of candidates; but, as regarded the subjects of examination and the marks, he had no opinion to offer. He would not advise the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and in India, his reason being that there would be no occasion to give greater encouragement to natives of this country if appointments were open to them in another direction. He had no reason to believe that men of the present Statutory Service were not as good as could be obtained. It was desirable there should be a complete separation between the Executive and Judicial lines. With reference to the Uncovenanted Service he would not restrict the recruitment, which should be from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty—but certainly, in most instances, from natives of the country. A system of nomination and competition combined was the best for that service in all cases. It was desirable, certainly, that persons appointed to Judicial offices should have had some experience as practising Pleaders, but he would not confine it to them alone. It would not, however, in any case be desirable to appoint any man over 25 years of age as a Munsiff. The younger they went in, the more readily they learned their work, being stimulated by a prospect of ultimate promotion. He knew of no rule by which Eurasians were excluded from such a post, and did not think objection had ever been made to the admission of other than Mahomedans and Hindus to these posts. He would prefer that the recruitment be confined to the Uncovenanted Service and limited to persons resident in the respective territories, and did not think there would be any difficulty experienced in obtaining such. The appointment of Bengalis had been found eminently satisfactory hitherto, although he preferred Provincial selections. With reference to the question of pay, there ought to be a distinction made on grounds of economy, otherwise such distinction he objected to as invidious. In the furlough rules a distinction also should be made according to the nationality of the holder of the appointment.

The third witness was Mr. Pramoda Charan Banerji, officiating Small Cause Court Judge of Allahabad. The educated classes, he said, were dissatisfied with the present Statutory system, one reason being that the service was regarded as an intermediate one between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services and inferior in status to the Covenanted. The Statute was originally intended to empower the appointment of Uncovenanted officers of approved merit or distinguished members of a profession to higher appointments in the Civil Service, and this option should be continued in order to enable Government to reward merit. It would also be desirable to retain the Statutory Service so long as a sufficient number of natives of the country did not enter the Civil Service by open competition. As regards the definition "natives of India," he saw nothing objectionable in it. Assuming that the Statutory system be retained, he would suggest that the rules should provide for nomination only in the case of persons of approved merit and ability in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession. In the case of other persons, the only test of qualification should be merit and ability proved by success, not a competitive examination. The present system of making appointments to the Executive service in these Provinces was not such as it should be. It was certainly better now than it was in former days, but there was still much room for improvement. Appointments to the Executive service should depend upon success at a competitive examination. One-half of the Tehsildarships and two-thirds of the Deputy Collectorships should be competed for by graduates, those standing high in the order of merit being appointed. The remaining should be competed for by under-graduates subordinate officers in the service of Government, and Pleaders; and the result of the examinations should regulate appointments. The effect of this would be that great impetus would be given to high education in these services, and, at the same time, an efficient body of public servants would be secured. For the Subordinate Judicial service the existing rules, which had had the effect of securing a better class of officers, might be maintained with this modification—that no one should be appointed a Munsiff who had not practised as a Pleader with repute for two years. With reference to pay, he suggested that, in the lower grades of Covenanted appointments, there should be no inequality, and equality should be maintained until the pay reached the level of the maximum salary allowed to Uncovenanted officers in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services in each Province. After this level had been attained, there should be a difference between the emoluments of native and European members of the Covenanted Service.

Maulvi Mafuz Ali, a Zamindar, the fourth witness, disapproved of the Statutory Service on the ground that candidates were not admitted according to merit, and were excluded from the higher appointments. With reference to the Covenanted Service, he would raise the age to 22 and place the Oriental and Western classes on the same level in respect to marks. He would not have a competitive examination in India, and would open the Uncovenanted Service to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty, giving preference to the residents of each Province in connection with its administration.

Syed Hossein Hussain, a Deputy Collector, was the next witness. He objected to the Statutory Civil Service on similar grounds. He would make no change, however, in the examination, but would raise the limit of age for natives to 22. He would admit all natural-born subjects of her Majesty to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but the recruitment should be provincial.

Lalla Basasheri Dyall, the sixth witness, a Munsiff in the Gazipur district, said he would have simultaneous examinations in India and England, candidates being required to have had an experience of all centres in India ; and Arabic and Sanskrit being placed on the same footing as Latin and Greek. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from all natives of India, as described in the Statute, by a system of nomination and competition combined. Bengalis should not hold executive appointments in the North-West Provinces, and regard should be had to the claims of high families.

This closed the second sitting.

The Public Service Commission sat again on Friday, there being present, as on Thursday, Sir Charles Aitchison, president, Sir Charles Turner and Messrs. Stewart, Stokes, Peacock, Quinton, Mittra, Crosthwaite, White, Ramaswamy Moodliar, L. Krishna Mittra and Kazi Shahabudeen. The first witness examined was Mr. Rustomjee, of the Civil Service, who was followed by Mr. Justice Tyrrell, of the Allahabad High Court, who gave some very interesting information relating to the Civil and Criminal branches of the Judicial service in the North-West Provinces. Syed Farid-ud-din, Sub-Judge of Agra, was also examined at some length, and Munshi Newul Kishore, of Lucknow. These witnesses had been got over by 2-30 p.m., when the Commission adjourned for tiffin, leaving for examination on its return Raja Shiva Pershad and Pundit Sheo Narain. The Commission will leave for Jubbulpore on the 10th proximo, proceeding thence to Bombay on the 14th, and reaching Madras on or about the 4th February.

THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND IN 1774.

THE condition of the population of the Highlands, and schemes for their improvement form a subject, the discussion of which, because of the unhappy circumstances of the people from time immemorial, belongs to Scottish history. Even in its infancy, the newspaper press directed considerable attention to it, and writers appear to have treated it with, on the whole, the consideration which its importance undoubtedly demands. There was published in Edinburgh in the last century an octavo periodical, the *Weekly Magazine or Edinburgh Amusement*—a curious and interesting work, which professed to contain "the essence of all the magazines, reviews, &c., with a variety of original pieces by men of literature, in prose and verse." Among the men of literature who contributed original pieces to the twenty-fifth volume (June-September 1774) is one who writes above the name "Agricola," on the improvement of the Highlands.

The chief value of these letters at the present moment is the light which they throw on the condition of the Highlands at a period which ignorant people are apt to believe was one of comparative happiness and comfort. They show that the Highlands and the Islands were at that time engaging universal attention, as they are to-day and that for precisely the same reason—the poverty of vast districts, and the absolute refusal of the soil, either in extent or quality, to sustain the population. The Highlands were probably poorer then than they are to-day—at least quite as poor ; and in this point Agricola's letters abundantly confirm other testimony that the golden age which is sometimes spoken of exists only in imagination. The poverty of the people is the text of these papers. Agricola opens his first article with the observation that man is not more naturally prone to attribute every unsuccessful event that befalls himself to the influence of fortune and unlucky chance than he is to ascribe all the misfortunes of others to their own mismanagement, and to attribute nothing to that concurrence of fortuitous circumstances "which frequently confounds the best-concerted schemes that can be formed by the wisdom of man." On this account the unhappy sufferers are too often reviled on account of faults of which they were not guilty, instead of meeting with that lenient sympathy which their unfortunate situation ought naturally to excite. And this is how he applies this general principle to the Highlands, as they were in the latter half of the eighteenth century :—

"This I am afraid, has hitherto been too much the case with regard to our distressed brethren in the Highlands of Scotland ; who, though involved in difficulties in a great measure arising from causes which few individuals among them could either have foreseen or prevented, if they had been apprehended, are, nevertheless, accused and reviled as if they themselves were the sole and immediate procurers of all these misfortunes under which they at present labour. And as every one is ready to shift the burden from himself, and put it upon those who may apparently be accused as accessories, the poor are unanimously disposed to attribute all their distresses to the rapacity of those of higher station ; while these, with equal virulence, and perhaps justice, retort the charge upon the indolent and helpless poor. Thus, equally irritated against one another, they rack their invention to discover still more and more causes of complaint in those against whom they are offended. And as those who are not principals in the dispute usually take a side, and greatly calumniate the opposite party, they only serve to widen the breach that is already but too large, and foment these dissensions that serve to divert the attention of all parties from the real and primary cause of their misfortunes, and thus effectually prevent them from concurring together in concerting such plans as might in some measure alleviate there present distresses, and help to ward off these greater evils that seem to threaten them."

It is in this spirit that he seeks for some plan of improvement in the condition of the Highlands. Sudden changes in any community, he observes, must always produce many inconveniences to the masses of the inhabitants unless the effects of these are always guarded against the most cautious circumspection. And in what country "have we ever known a greater change produced in its internal polity in a shorter time, or less care taken to guard against the inconveniences that must necessarily arise therefrom, than in the Highlands of Scotland?" He points out the conditions of mutual warmth, attachment, and interdependence in which the people lived under the old clan system. There was no authority higher than the chief ;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, JAN. 1.

The markets are all closed for the New Year Holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December, as compared with that for the 18th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 18. Rs. A. P.	Dec. 28. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664 15 0	43,56,604 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,01,47,567 11 11	2,50,50,390 12 6
Other Deposits	3,38,17,348 8 4	3,20,63,533 10 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,98,212 1 1	2,02,270 0 11
Sundries	21,68,446 8 7	21,89,663 14 7
Rs.	8,06,88,229 12 11	8,38,62,363 5 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	92,88,647 4 0	88,00,938 4 0
Other authorized Investments	55,48,262 8 0	55,37,998 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	64,85,286 4 3	71,39,943 12 8
Credits on do.	93,72,116 12 7	96,68,493 11 5
Bills discounted	2,08,01,781 14 2	2,06,82,628 11 8
Balances with other Banks	6,66,856 1 8	6,63,629 7 3
Bullion	2,686 7 6	2,749 15 6
Dead Stock	11,23,309 8 0	11,32,687 15 6
Stamps	7,555 8 3	7,655 15 3
Sundries	6,96,433 2 7	6,96,488 2 7
Cash at Head Office	92,05,881 13 8	92,05,881 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,80,14,390 10 3	2,03,23,366 13 4
Rs.	8,06,88,229 12 11	8,38,62,363 5 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
31	B. Amizade	Nakoda	Mozambique, Oct. 12.
Jan. 1	Scindia (s)	Black	Calcutta, Dec. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	C. McDonald (s)	Rule	Calcutta.
	Poseidon (s)	Doncich	Hongkong.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Galle.
	Klyde (s)	Care	Quilon.
	Golden Horn	Scheimen	Rangoon.
	Cuina (s)	Wood	Galle.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.
	P. Llewellyn (s)	Emerson	Trieste and Venice.
	Dago (s)	Macgregor	Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
48 Rajpootana (s)....Sandars ....Singapore, Dec. 9.
Asia (s) .....Craig.....Liverpool, Nov. 25.
DEPARTURE.
Dec. 28.—Steamer Pelican.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
31 Canning (s) .... Rangoon.
Dec. DEPARTURE.
30 Nerbudda (s) .... Negapatam.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
NUMBER OF PUPILS 1000.
IN spite of the UNPRECEDENTED failure at the recent MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, the FORT HIGH SCHOOL has MAINTAINED its POSITION by passing 24 of its pupils and carrying away the History and Science Prize for the THIRD TIME.

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Handsomely Polished Oak, with turned pillars, pedal protector and bronze handles, five octaves	120
Harmoniums specially made for India, from Rs. 120 to	850
Folding or Portable American Organ, solid walnut wood, four octaves, with knee swell and latest improvements, fits into strong travelling box, with lock, handles, etc.	120
AMERICAN ORGANS from Rs. 100 to	850
HARMONIFLUTES, very best make, Rs. 60 to	140
CONCERTINAS, English and German, from Rs. 5 to	200
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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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NEW BOOKS.

A.—248—23—Lives of the Electricians—W. T. Jeans.
13—22—Selections from my Recent Notes on the Indian Empire—Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan.
B.—72—2—In the Change of Years—F. Lovelace.
72—3—Anchor, Watch Yarns—E. Downey.
72—8—Sylvestrhorns—Mrs. Molesworth.
72—11—An International Episode—H. James.
72—4—The Lady Drusilla—T. Parnell.
72—7—Dramatic Tales—A. R. Phillips.
72—6—Demos.
72—5—The Minister's Charge—W. D. Howells.
72—10—Cut by the County—Mr. E. Braddon.
72—9—The Convict Colonel—F. du Boisgobey.
71—20—The Witching Time—Edited by H. Norman.
D.—35—1—Law Reports, Bombay, Vol. 9, Pt. 12, 1886.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUME—January 2, at Byculla, the wife of Rev. E. S Hume, American Mission, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALMOND—January 2, at Mazagon, Emma Rebecca, dearly beloved wife of A. G. Almond of Surat, aged 31 years. Deeply lamented by her relations and a large circle of friends. Funeral will leave at 7-30 a.m., to-day.
RANA—January 2, at Khetwady 12th Lane, Nawazbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana and daughter of late Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, aged 80 years. Her funeral will take place at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—December 3, at Dinapore, the wife of Eduy Walter Fraser, B M S, of a daughter.
HANKIN—December 26, at Hoshangabad, C P, the wife of A G Hankin, D S P, of a son.
MACPHERSON—December 26, at "Craig-Dhu," Simla, the wife of J M Macpherson, of a son.
MACKLIN—December 26, at Ghaziabad, N-W P, the wife of T Thornton Macklin, M B, Dv Medical Officer, E I Ry, of a son.
SIMON—December 28, at her father Mr J E Lilly white's residence, Lilly Cottage, Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of J R Simon, Madras Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOTT—GIBSON—December 27, at St Mary's, Jamalpur, by the Rev Montagu Russell Butter, Hugh Corsar Arbuthnott, East Indian Railway, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel, the Honourable Hugh Arbuthnott, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Marianne, fifth surviving daughter of Archibald Gibson, Esq., Glasgow.
CARTER—BOND—December 29, at Partabgarh, by the Rev J F Scobell, M.A., Chaplain, Cantonments, Allahabad, Georgie Ricketts Carter, Benares Opium Agency, to Mabel Emily, third daughter of Dr S Patterson Bond, Civil Surgeon, Partabgarh.
DANSEY—BROWN—December 27, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev Stewart Dyer, B A, Edward Price Dansey, Forest Department, son of the late Richard Ingram Dansey (formerly of Easton Court, near Ludlow, and a Captain in the 3rd battalion, 60th Rifles), to Alice Marion, fourth daughter of T Allen Brown, Esq.
HORNE—YARDE—December 30, at St Mary's Church, Madras, by the Rev A C Taylor, assisted by the Rev E T Beatty, Capt W H Horne, to Harriet Chloe Gibson Yarde, only daughter of the late H H Yarde, Deputy Conservator of Forests.
PETERS—FLOYD—December 23, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, C J Peters, Executive Engineer, P W D, Madras, son of E. Peters, Esq, late Madras Civil Service, to Anne Lucy Floyd, daughter of H Floyd, Esq, of Oxford.

DEATHS.

BOYD—December 17, at Calcutta, of Diarrhœa, Julia, the wife of Alex C Boyd, late Examiner of Postal Accounts, Behar Circle.
CARROLL—December 17, at Agra, Margaret Florence, infant daughter of Surgeon E R W Carroll, I M S, aged 8 months.
O'KEEFFE—December 21, at Jhansi, Mrs B M O'Keeffe, relict of the late Conductor P O'Keeffe, aged 69 years.
SEATON—December 21, at Lahore, Marian, only child of Robert and Caroline Seaton, aged 2 months and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887.

THE list of New Year's honours is shorter and rather less important than usual, probably because there will be an abnormally abundant exercise of Imperial favour later on in celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty's accession. The most distinguished recipient of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire is Mr. Colman Macaulay, who went to Pekin to arrange for going to Thibet, but who nevertheless has not gone to Thibet out of regard for Chinese fears of provoking the susceptibilities of the Thibetans. Mr. Macaulay is singularly fortunate in that he has won his honours by a campaign that never came off. The bestowal of the same decoration upon Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, is an appropriate confirmation of the eulogy which Lord Reay passed upon him at the opening of the Cama Hospital. Mr. Cama has so lavishly laid out his substance for the benefit of the community that he well deserves a place amongst those who for their munificence have been deemed worthy of the favour of the Crown. Dr. Kielhorn, who is also made a C.I.E., has held as distinguished a place in the Bombay Education Department as high proficiency in Oriental scholarship could earn for him. He is the only other local recipient of this distinction, unless we reckon as a near neighbour Mr. J. L. Kipling of Lahore, who has too many friends in this part of India to be deemed quite a stranger. No one who has been admitted into this honourable and comprehensive Companionship is more deserving of it, through meritorious service, than he. The presence of Mr. Kipling's name in the list will warrant the public in anticipating that a similar recognition will ere long be paid to Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, who has done very excellent work in that institution, and whose labours for the representation of the art products of this Presidency at the recent Exhibition and others have been as arduous and as valuable as they have been, we believe, unrequited. Amongst those upon whom the minor decorations have been conferred there is no one more worthy of the compliment than Mr. Bechardas Viharidas Desai, of Nariad, whose skilled and energetic efforts for promoting the agricultural prosperity of his district we have often recorded. The economic well-being of India would be assured if there were a Bechardas in every district.

THE Viceroy has made use of the opportunity which the Indian Association has given him for reminding politicians in this country that declarations of policy are not yet as essential amongst the processes of government here as in England. His visitors asked for a speech upon the subject which had been chiefly discussed in Calcutta during the week, and he gave them good reasons for not making one. Evidently we are not to be governed by speeches, at all events until attempts to improve our ways of government by means of Commissions of Inquiry have failed. This is not so discouraging as it may seem to the hastily curious, and not a few of those who called upon Lord Dufferin the other day must have left with the consciousness that he was not so unreasonable after all. Nor do we think that they need dwell long upon the unfavourable reply that the Viceroy gave to the effort to re-open the native volunteering question. The attitude of the Government of India may not be quite logical here—as for example in putting a rifle into the hands of the native Christian and refusing to entrust one to the Mahomedan gentleman who may be ready to serve the Queen. But it has never been easy to understand what native politicians have sought for in raising this question. There are not many of them whom one would suppose to be themselves eager for volunteering, and the idea has been taken up in such an abstract fashion that it is difficult to believe that the demand represents any widely prevalent feeling, or that the Viceroy will seriously disappoint anybody by refusing to hold out a hope that the Government may change its mind on the subject.

IT is to be hoped that the latest book on the Trial of Nuncomar will be also the last. Little good can be done by the prolongation of the controversy in which Mr. H. Beveridge, of the Bengal Civil Service, has engaged with Sir James Stephen; and it is conceivable that mischief might result from Mr. Beveridge's industrious and rather too impassioned endeavour to saddle upon British rule in India the charge of being concerned in what on his title page he roundly declares to have been a "judicial murder." Even with Sir James Stephen on the one side, and Mr. Beveridge on the other, engaged in the enquiry, it is doubtful if at this distance of time the guilt or innocence of Hastings and Impey in regard to the case of the Maharajah Nuncomar can be conclusively demonstrated. We may add that it is especially doubtful if Mr. Beveridge, with all his zeal for his client, is the advocate most likely to secure conviction at the bar of history against the great Governor-General and his contemporary Chief Justice. For he writes loosely, diffusely and without method. He overloads his pages with vain repetitions. He draws extravagant and strained inferences from facts which it is sometimes as easy to turn against him as to use on his side. And lastly, although he has evidently put his heart into his work, the result is a duller, more ponderous, and more wearisome book even than the one to which it is an answer. Macaulay would never have dealt with the subject if he could have foreseen that his brilliant indictment of Hastings and Impey in connection therewith would be the cause of two such tedious works as Mr. Beveridge's and Sir James Stephen's. But in setting it forth as his deliberate opinions that "Impey, sitting as a Judge, put a man unjustly to death in order to serve a political purpose," Macaulay gave abundant occupation for a generation or two of essayists to whom the authorship of the letters of Junius opened up no field of enquiry, and who were warned off and an investigation into the personality of the Man with the Iron Mask by the superabundant industry of others who had gone before them on that well-beaten track. It is, however, almost time that the literary Court of Criminal Appeal which now and again has retried first Nuncomar, and then the Judge who sentenced him, should be put an end to. We are certainly not going to be enticed by Mr. Beveridge into sitting again through the trial of Nuncomar for forging Bollaky Doss's jewel bond. Mr. Beveridge confidently affirms that the bond for forging which the Maharajah was hanged was the genuine deed of the banker Bollaky Doss, and perhaps a good many people who have taken the trouble to read Sir James Stephen's two volumes on the other side will be anything but eager to say that it was not. It is at least no easier now than it was in 1775 to determine who were the witnesses of truth amongst a band of Bengali witnesses some of whom spoke in flagrant contradiction to the rest. It is only a little easier to determine upon the culpability or innocence of Hastings and Impey, against whom Burke and Macaulay between them have brought accusations infinitely more serious than those upon which Nuncomar was hanged.

Macaulay, in his sublimely dogmatic way, has left it on record that only "idiots and biographers" doubt that though Mohun Prosad was the nominal prosecutor of Nuncomar, the real mover in the business was the Governor-General. Macaulay, often ready to let a confident affirmation do duty for evidence and proof, gives no reason for leaving idiots and biographers in sole possession of a doubt whether Warren Hastings conspired with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to bring about the death of Nuncomar. Mr. Beveridge endeavours to supply the defect. We do not know that the case against Hastings would have been any weaker than it is if his accusers had rested it solely upon the fact that at the time Mohun Prosad proceeded against Nuncomar, Nuncomar had formulated a number of charges of receiving bribes against Hastings. The argument would then have been one of simple probability, which would have carried no logical conviction with it, though it would not have been without persuasiveness. It certainly has not been strengthened by the arguments with which Mr. Beveridge has endeavoured to back it up. Thus, one reason why he doubts if Mohun Prosad was the real prosecutor is that ten years before he had signed a petition praying for the pardon of a man convicted of forgery. Another is that "No one can tell when the thought of prosecuting Nuncomar first occurred to Hastings"—which, by the way, is a somewhat courageous begging of the question—"or to Mohun Prosad;" but that in all probability the arrival of the judges of the new Court in Calcutta blew the smouldering animosity between Hastings and Nuncomar into a flame. Then again the fact that in a letter written by two of the Judges the evidence for the prosecution is spoken of as "the evidence for the Crown" is cited as a proof that the Governor-General was the prosecutor, Mr. Beveridge strangely forgetting that criminal prosecutions are taken out in the name of the Crown, no matter who the aggrieved person may be. But even this is not a more unfavourable specimen of Mr. Beveridge's way of helping Macaulay to prove that Hastings hanged Nuncomar by the hands of Impey than the following. During the trial the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Farrer, objected to the employment of a certain Mr. Elliot as interpreter, on the ground that this gentleman was connected with persons whom the prisoner regarded as his enemies. Upon this, although the jury urged that Mr. Elliot should proceed with the interpreting, Mr. Beveridge remarks "I submit that we have a clear indication that Nuncomar looked upon Hastings as his prosecutor." A little later on Mr. Beveridge improves upon this method of proof, for he remarks upon the fact that Elliot interpreted during the preliminary proceedings, as well as during the trial itself:—"This also shows Hastings' connection with the trial." If Nuncomar was hanged upon evidence no better than that upon which Mr. Beveridge tries to prove that Hastings conspired his death he was indeed the victim of a judicial murder. But there have not been many instances in which the accusing side have been so lax in their view of what constitutes evidence as this. When, for example, Hastings wrote of Sir Elijah Impey as a man to whom he was at one time indebted for the safety of his honour, his fortune, and his reputation, Mr. Beveridge, following in Macaulay's steps, treats the observation as a confession that Impey helped him to get rid of Nuncomar. As though intelligent murderers, judicial or others, were ever likely to put on record their acknowledgments to their accessories!

No one, so far as we are aware, has ever dealt successfully with the one great objection to the conspiracy theory that if Hastings conspired with Impey at all he must have conspired also with two at least of the three judges, and with the whole of the Jury. The matter from beginning to end is one in which one set of probabilities has to be set against another set, for it is not pretended, even by Mr. Beveridge, that there is any direct evidence of Hastings having pursued Nuncomar to his death. Whatever, then, is to be said as to the probability that Hastings concerted the conviction and death of Nuncomar in order to rid himself of an enemy, it is weighed down by the enormous unlikelihood that the Governor General should have been able to associate fifteen people with him in the plot. The charges against Impey may be more easily dealt with than those against Hastings, which are largely conjectural. There are the records of the trial to fall back upon, not perfect records by any means, though certainly of more evidential value than the theories by which it has been sought to show that Hastings was the instigator of a judicial crime. Mr. Beveridge does not spare Impey, but it is fair to him to acknowledge that in his endeavour to prove that Impey was wanting in the judicial mind he is unselfishly careless of his own reputation in that respect. A writer who can approvingly present as dispassionate testimony Lord Cornwallis's observation that "if we want some one to hang we might tuck up Sir Elijah Impey without giving anybody the smallest concern," is scarcely likely to persuade his readers of his fitness for passing judgment even upon Impey. But Burke and Macaulay have set a bad example to all who come after them on that side. We are amused at this time of day at the extravagance in which Burke framed the charges against Impey, and are amazed at it only because, having called Hastings a "spider of hell," he had no equally telling entomological compliment to pay to Impey. Mr. Beveridge, however, stands to every word of the accusation, and deems it almost a scandal that an English judge of the present day should write of it that every word of it appears false and unfounded. Mr. Beveridge would have carried more persuasion with him if he had not been quite so indignant with people who have ventured upon "writing small" the enormous letters in Burke's indictment, and upon doubting if Hastings and Impey were the unexampled villains that hostile contemporaries represented them to be.

THE appeal from the Countess of Dufferin which we published on Saturday indicates at least one method in which the question "How shall the Queen-Empress's Jubilee be celebrated in India?" may practically and very beneficently be answered. There are many difficulties in the way of observing the occasion in this country—difficulties which will not present themselves in other parts of the Empire. But Lady Dufferin's appeal for a special Jubilee subscription for the Female Medical Aid Fund indicates a demonstration of loyalty which may be easily made wherever there are people willing to work for the relief of the suffering womanhood of India, and which, if earnestly taken in hand, will be as impressive as it will be beneficent. Her Excellency's purpose, as we understand it, is not so much to raise a large sum of money as to enlist more sympathy in the work by largely increasing the number of contributors. Doubtless the munificent example recently set by the Maharaja of Jeypore will be followed largely, for the Princes of India may infer from the concluding paragraph in Lady Dufferin's letter that they could choose no method of testifying their loyal congratulations to the Paramount Sovereign more gratifying to her Majesty than this. But, as her Excellency observes, "a very little sum, whether in annas or in rupees, from everyone who can afford to give anything, would make the subscription a really national one, and a worthy memorial of our great Queen's reign." The proposals which are made for organizing the subscription seem to be well adapted for the special purpose in view. Collecting cards will be issued to all who ask for them during the ensuing six months, and those who thus take part in the work will have their names inscribed in a memorial volume which will be presented to her Majesty as a souvenir of the Jubilee. Although the contributions will be sent to the Central Committee, t will be open to the subscribers or collectors to indicate any special object or any local association to which they may wish their contributions to be applied. This principle has hitherto worked well, and it ought to stimulate local effort. Upon the success of this Jubilee subscription the future success of the movement will largely depend. Lady Dufferin has from the first made it clear that her desire and the desire of those who are working with her is to put the work upon a basis of national self-help. It is for the good of the people of India that the enterprise has been taken in hand, and unless their interest is awakened in it the prospects of its extending its borders and exerting a permanent influence for the benefit of the women of the land will be small. Her Excellency has given them an opportunity of showing loyalty to the Paramount Sovereign, and of helping those of their race whose claims to sympathy are primarily upon them; and it is not likely that her appeal will be inadequately responded to. The philanthropists of this Presidency will know how to co-operate in the national movement inaugurated by Lady Dufferin for the alleviation of suffering while continuing unabated their generous efforts to meet local requirements and to organise institutions in Bombay and other cities of the Presidency which will fulfil the benevolent object to which Lady Dufferin has brought so much zeal and ability.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet on New Year's day of these hounds was at Parla, a village between Bandora and Andheri, and, owing to the ball at the Yacht Club on the previous night and other counter-attractions, a few well known faces were absent. But we were glad to see some present who were keen sportsmen enough to dance till three o'clock in the morning and be at the meet less than three hours afterwards.

Shortly after six o'clock the Master made a move across the railway line and through the village of Parla towards the Chuckla covert; the bounds were hardly in to the covert when a jackal jumped up in view, and we were *away*. A scramble over Chuckla Hill and we were down in fairly open country, where the jack was again viewed, and fears were expressed that it was all up with him, before we had had any thing of a gallop: Such fears were, however, quite groundless, as we soon became aware as one by one the field began to tail. Through the paddy fields and round the base of the slope facing the blackthorn covert scurried the anxious horsemen, blinded for a while to what the hounds might be doing, but knowing only too well how difficult a country lay beyond, and how often they had toiled over those hills overlooking Vehar in vain pursuit of a fast vanishing pack. For the rough broken hills carry a flying scent, and so put a hunter to a test requiring the climbing powers of a Welsh pony and some jumping talent as well. Now the earliest and most eager had not circled the base ere the leading hounds were seen breasting the opposite slope, and for a mile or so it looked as if Master Jack would save his brush by reaching the well known rocks where many a good jack has saved his brush in former years; but unfortunately for him his evil genius tempted him to change his course, and he turned downward instead of continuing his upward line. A sharp turn to the left and (by common consent and encomium) the pack showed us some beautiful hunting, round the succession of plantations at the base of the hills they followed their jack, and after a run of about five and forty minutes the Master dropped on his now exhausted quarry, drove him through another small plantation, and in a few minutes had the gratification and triumph of standing over his stiffened remains on open ground.

The incidents of the run have been but lightly dwelt on, as the writer has had to a great extent to depend upon "hearsay," a commodity of so little value, that men of the world accept it as so much loose chaff, fit only to form a plaything for the winds, or to accumulate in stray corners, of naturally empty minds, seldom, if ever, to be gathered and stored for the sake of any tangible worth it may possess. But such a proper and well-earned estimate is like all other dogmatism, open to exception. Hearsay in the shape of a mere *on dit* is obviously worthless, but hearsay of a different kind—and in a sense quite opposed to that of chance gleaming from stray utterance—that is to say, information acquired on a particular subject from a practical mind striving only to convey facts—should suffer little by having to be committed to writing by a middleman. Yet there is no topic under the sun on which it is more difficult to arrive at satisfactory detail and estimate at the mouth of others than a run with hounds. A very fast run is seen but by a very few; those few are rapturous over the Elysium of which they have had a glimpse. Of these fortunate few, the happiest of all perhaps is one who though he has ridden the country for a dozen years, still gathers a double enjoyment from his hunting in never knowing where he is; another is a new comer, riding his hardest in a strange country, or even perhaps a recent arrival in India, who can scarcely find his way to the meets; a third has been riding a "handful," who left him no leisure for looking about him; a fourth lives for steeple-chasing and regards the hounds only as so many movable and often inconvenient flags; a fifth who knows every yard of the ground for ten miles round, has slipped off directly after the gallop, to catch a train to Bombay, and one is very lucky if one can get hold of the sixth, with a guarantee that he is communicative, accurate and intimate with the country. From a man of this sort the writer of this account got his description of the run, which must have been by far the best so far this season and over the best hunting ground in Salsette. There were no great mishaps during the run, but the Master had to swim for it in crossing the Vehar back water, an example which none of the field essayed to follow.

The next meet is on Wednesday, at the Bandora Rifle Butts.

A TRICYCLIST'S TOUR FROM BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR.

I HAVE long had a wish to visit Mahableshwar, and this Christmas season gave me an opportunity of which I was only too glad to avail myself. A dusty railway journey to Poona, and phaeton or tonga to Mahableshwar would give me no pleasure, and was the reason which had deterred me in previous years from going. Then the happy thought struck me, why not try the tricycle? There was the further inducement of adventure in going through a new line of country, and the possible risk of failure to do the distance, for my longest trip hitherto had been to Bandora Point and back, a matter of 24 miles. Being a vegetarian and teetotaller, my commissariat arrangements did not take much time. I had a light canvas bag made to strap under the tricycle, sufficiently large to hold some fruit, a loaf of bread, some butter and salad, a bottle of water, also a spare warm coat and waistcoat, for the mornings and evenings are now chilly. Each day I would arrange to send on my butler in advance by the ordinary route with my traps, and with instructions to get dinner ready for me in the evening. He had sufficient stores with him to last a week; also cooking pots; and each morning I would replenish my day's stock from his stores. I took also with me a book or two, and the Government map of the district. I have in previous years done pedestrian tours from Andheri to Ghorabundet, and from Goregaum to Tanna across the Kennery and Tulsi valleys; knowing therefore that the Salsette roads are no better than they should be, and that it was advisable to avoid the heat of the Konkan as much as possible, I wisely took the shortest route, by starting in Shepherd's ferry steamer to Panwell. The steamer left Carnac Bunder at 7 a.m. the day before Christmas Day, arriving at Oolwa Bunder at 10 a.m. I sent my boy on direct to Khandalla to the Travellers' Bungalow. As there may be some slight curiosity to know how a vegetarian manages to exist in this trying climate (which is after all the original home of vegetarians), I will just mention that my *chota-hazri* consisted entirely of fruit. This morning I ate it on board; it consisted of two red plantains two oranges, and a guava. I found on commencing my run so late as 10 a.m., that though the air was cool, the sun's rays were hot, and throughout the day I used my umbrella. The road was excellent, much better than our best Bombay roads, a fact which I confess greatly surprised me. It was a broken hilly country, and occasionally I had to dismount and push; a more muscular and younger man would be saved this trouble. Going down hill the umbrella was not the least in the way. I put my feet on the rests, close the umbrella with my left hand, tuck it between my knees and put my hand hard on the break; the machine is thus under perfect command and cannot race away. Putting my feet on the pedals at the bottom of the slope, I let go the guide handle for an instant, and open the umbrella again. After going thus a few miles I had to take off my waistcoat, and soon after go in shirt-sleeves. Here I may mention that I have discovered a wrinkle that I think will be of real service to many who are not cyclists. It is a shirt material made of cotton so woven as a soft twill as to be apparently thick in its texture, containing a layer of air in its pores, warm in cool weather, cool and absorbent of perspiration in heat, giving all the advantages of a woollen fabric without its inconveniences. I procured it at one of our Bombay outfitters, so that it must be easily obtainable. It is a fine grey twill, and gets white after the first washing. At the time of purchasing I compared this stuff under a cloth magnifier with Horrock's long cloth. The difference is most striking. In the former the thread is soft spun, open wove, the filaments of cotton giving a thick nap on each side; the latter is hard spun, there are no filaments, and the threads are woven so close together that it is physically impossible for perspiration to escape. No wonder that with such a stifling, chilling material, we find it hard to endure heat and escape chills in this country. The scenery from Panwell to Khandala is very fine. The road passes the foot of the southern slopes of the Parbhul and Matheran Hills, while we are surrounded on all sides by hills. My first run was 17 miles. I stopped at 1 p.m. for breakfast, a short distance beyond Chowk at the foot of Matheran. My simple meal was bread and butter with fruit and salad, parched rice and gram, washed down with water from the Matheran river. Beyond this point the road changed into long gently sloping stretches, and I went on steadily to Kampoli, 30 miles in all for the day, which I reached at 5 p.m. During the last few miles of this run the Khandala Range and the Duke's Nose over the Reversing Station were in full view. Allowing for stoppages I had done the distance in 5 hours, or 6 miles an hour. I got a coolie here, who pushed the machine up the Ghat. I walked with him to Khandala by 7-30, about 5 miles, making 35 miles for the day. A hot douche bath followed by a cold douche took all the stiffness out of me. I ate a hearty dinner and was speedily asleep.

The next day, starting at 6 a.m., I did the distance to Poona, 42 miles, by 5 p.m., in ample time for Christmas dinner. The road up to Tallegaum was in excellent order, though very hilly; as I approached Kirkee, though more level, it became execrable. I noticed the same thing on my third day's journey. The Poona roads are magnificent. But immediately outside of Poona, and for 20 miles further the Mahableshwar Road is vile going, while for the remainder of the distance this road is as smooth as possible. Speculating upon the cause of such great differences in the condition of roads upon every part of which the same care had been taken throughout, I at last came to the conclusion that, wherever *building sand* was found in the nullas, in that district the road was smooth, but that *moorum* blinding made a bad going road, no matter how carefully the metalling might be laid. I think this experience might be of use to us in Bombay. Our Bombay roads are execrable. No expense is spared in metalling and rolling them; but it is hard to find a road there which is at all easy going. Is it possible that the defect is in the binding material we put on them? We use for the purpose Mahim shell-stone, a substance very soft and fine, which quickly turns to mud and leaves the metalling in holes. I would suggest that an experiment should be tried with coarse building sand. It is very hard, consisting of round basalt pebbles mixed with quartz pebbles. These will fill up the interstices of the metalling, and will not easily turn to mud. It is considerably cheaper than Mahim shell-stone, and if successful will cause an appreciable saving in the cost of annual road repairs. Further I noticed that some portions of these Deccan roads had recently had a second layer of building sand thrown on them. Why should this not be done in Bombay? The throwing of this sand on the rough road makes it easy going at once. It does not need re-rolling, and costs but little money. On Sunday I rested in Poona. I sent on my traps by bullock-cart on Sunday morning, and started at 6 a.m. on Monday. The first seven miles the road is an easy ascent. Here I engaged a coolie who took the machine to the top of the Katria Ghat, 11 miles. I ate my fruit *chota hazri* in the tunnel, and then went on one steady slope down to the Nira Bridge, near Shirwal, 30 miles, where I breakfasted. This valley is very fertile, in full irrigation by hill streams, and the ground is so rich that the road is one over-arched avenue of magnificent trees, 9 feet girth, in many places giving complete shade. The whole valley is a mass of green cultivation. I caught up my bullock-cart at Khandala, 38 miles, engaged a coolie, who took the machine up the Ghat, had to go at a snail's pace the remainder of the day, as the bullocks would only do 2½ miles an hour, and in consequence did not reach the Travellers' Bungalow at Surul, 48 miles, till 9 p.m.

I started the next morning at 7 a.m., ordering the bullock-cart to follow me. Had a delightful spin to Wai, 55 miles easy down hill. But for the cart I could have got to Wai easily in one day. I spent some time here on the banks of the river, examining a number of beautiful temples built in the rocky bed of the River Kristna, very much after the same style as those in the Godaveri at Nasik. Here I engaged a coolie to take the tricycle to the top of the Ghat, 61 miles. The first sight to greet my eyes were the hedges of wild roses by the road-side, evidencing a new climate. These are not the ordinary wild rose of England, but a cultivated double variety, containing many roses on one bunch in full bloom. In one case I counted twenty roses on a bunch. It is the same kind as is trained to the walls of the cottages in country lanes in England. Notwithstanding, it grows in Panchgani quite wild, and makes an excellent hedge. It was pleasant also to see the water-cress growing in irrigation streams on the hill side, showing that these streams never run dry. Panchgani and Mahableshwar are on the same plateau, extending for 16 miles. The whole summit is laterite. It forms the perfection of a cyclist's road, at least in this season. All the roads are red, as hard and smooth as an asphalte track, and so level that but little dismounting is necessary. Even the most gentle slope is sufficient to make you go at once at full speed, necessitating the break being put on slightly. The total distance to Mahableshwar from Poona is seventy-two miles. I arrived at 4 p.m. My traps did not turn up till this morning. I was out to-day cycling to the different points from 7 to 12 a.m. The really cold weather has not set in yet; the winds are soft and gentle. Still it is so cold that after cycling is over I am glad to put on my thick English clothes, and while writing this in the evening I have my ulster on. At the Ripon Hotel, where I am staying, a big wood fire is kept up during dinner. After staying here a few days I shall cycle down the Ghat to Daagaum, 46 miles, and there take Shepherd's steamer back to Bombay. The road is visible for nearly 30 miles, winding like a snake round the indentations of the hills. I expect to have a fine spin down. I went down two miles this morning, and find the slope extremely easy. This route is not safe, nor in fact would any ghat incline be safe for a bicycle; if the rider attempted to put on the break he would go head over heels, but for a tricycle or safety machine such a road is the perfection of going. To those whose time is limited, say from Saturday to Monday, there is no finer trip than a run down from Khandala across the Konkan. For instance go up to Khandala by the 2 p.m. mail of Saturday, tricycle down the Ghat in the early morning, then either go on to Tanna via Panwell, in all 46 miles, and take the evening train to Bombay, or by cycle from Kampoli to Dharumtur, in all 30 miles including the ghat, and catch the afternoon steamer at 3 p.m. for Bombay. By both roads there is an easy slope from Kampoli to the sea-shore.

Mahableshw

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

An interview took place yesterday between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, when the latter promised to continue to support the Conservative party.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the leadership of the House of Commons have been offered to Mr. Goschen.

The seat for the Exchange division of Liverpool having become vacant by the death of the Liberal member, Mr. D. Duncan, Mr. Goschen will now contest it and will be supported by the Conservatives.

THE FRENCH PREMIER ON PEACE AND WAR.

PARIS, DEC. 31.

M. Goblet, in replying to a deputation of leading French brokers which waited on him to-day, said that France wants peace and believes in being able to uphold it, though at the same time viewing the event of war calmly.

APPALLING FIRE IN MADRAS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 31.

The most awful catastrophe that has ever been known here occurred this evening. A fire broke out simultaneously at each side of a large circle of temporary buildings, erected in what is called the bandstand enclosure of the People's Park where the annual fair is being held.

It occurred a little after six o'clock, when the enclosure, measuring about two hundred yards in diameter, contained thousands of people of all classes. There was a sudden rush towards the four or five entrances and a block was the result so that when the fire came round to the entrances a great many people were burnt, while many others were suffocated.

The fire lasted but a quarter of an hour, but in that time some heart-rending scenes were witnessed.

The Europeans present worked well in dragging the natives from the fire and allaying the panic. The Commander-in-Chief and the First Prince of Travancore were inside the enclosure. I believe, at least I saw them there a few minutes before the fire broke out, but both escaped.

There must be from two to three hundred persons dead, and as many injured.

The fire engines were ready on the spot, but the whole place was burnt before any of them could be got to work, as water was scarce.

A number of soldiers who were present worked well in dragging out the injured persons.

The police were present in large numbers, but nothing could prevent loss of life under the circumstance. The fire is spreading with great rapidity.

Various reports are current as to the cause of the fire, and incendiarism is suspected, as the fire started in two places at about the same time. It is possible, however, that the outbreak on one side of the enclosure, which followed so suddenly on that on the other side was due to the rush of the panic-stricken crowd upsetting the lamps.

Two European or East Indian women are reported to be dead, and some European children are missing.

In an hour after the fire broke out, and when bodies of police and soldiers and others could be organised, the injured persons were carried to the General Hospital, some quarter of a mile distant.

The temporary buildings burnt down were booths of wood, roofed with cadjan leaves erected as stalls for disposal of fancy goods. Only a fourth of these were saved, the fire there being fortunately isolated.

MADRAS, JAN. 2.

The People's Park Fair is an annual gathering held at the end of December, and in honour of the Queen's Jubilee it was to be extended over six days this time.

All went well till Friday evening, and the attendance was very large, many thousands of people coming in from the mofussil by special trains, at reduced fares. Good order had been preserved, with a few exceptions.

The Commander-in-Chief visited the Fair on Friday afternoon with Lady Arbuthnot, and after witnessing the sports in the arena, a short distance from the Bandstand enclosure, he went with the leading members of the Fair Committee, into the circular Bandstand enclosure to visit some of the booths which surrounded the Bandstand at a distance of about 100 yards, the enclosure being about 200 yards in diameter, a great part of the enclosed area being plot of grass. A fee of half an anna was charged for entrance to this enclosure, and the place was crowded with thousands of people of all classes at five minutes past six o'clock, when the fire broke out at the southern side of enclosure in a sweetmeat stall. All the booths and stalls, I may mention, were temporary wooden erections roofed with cadjan, so that the fire spread with great rapidity.

There was a rush to the four entrances, and many people escaped through two of them, but at the other two the outgoing crowd was met by a lot of people coming in, who did not know the cause the exodus.

A block ensued, the people fell down and heaps of the people were formed at the gates, and confusion was rendered worse by the woodwork of the gateways becoming mixed up with the people. The Europeans, Eurasians and a few of the natives with cooler heads saw that they would be fairly safe if they kept well inside the enclosure upon the grass, so that few of them were included in the crowd of the panic-stricken people who suffered.

They set to work to rescue as many as possible of the persons who were lying in heaps, and succeeded in saving scores, but of course very many were suffocated, and when the fire swept round to the gateways with awful rapidity, it roasted those who were exposed on the top of the heaps. When the fire approached all attempts to drag out the bodies were stopped for a short time. When the fire had run its course, the rescue work was resumed, and a more frightful scene cannot be imagined. Many bodies were charred beyond all recognition, life still remained in some, and many had no marks of injury, having been suffocated only.

The police, soldiers, and the European and Eurasian visitors set to work willingly, and the bodies were sorted as soon as possible, all those having life left being carried to the General Hospital, while the dead bodies were left on the ground till next day.

Fire-engines had been kept in readiness in the Park, and were brought into the enclosure in less than half an hour from the time of the outbreak of the fire, but water was scarce, even for purposes of alleviating the thirst of the injured. However, in the course of an hour, all the fire around the bodies was extinguished, and the ghastly work of separating the dead from the living proceeded.

Some men were caught *looting* the dead bodies.

A wooden dancing the saloon, erected on a grass plot near the Bandstand, in the centre of the enclosure, also caught fire soon after the surrounding booths, and probably tended to make the rush at the two fatal gateways greater than would otherwise have been the case. If the [illegible] had assembled on the grass plot the[illegible]re been injured, as most of the or[illegible] shrubs there are not even sin[illegible]

Dr. Keese, head of the [illegible] Medical College, was in [illegible] the Hospital to organise a staff for the treatment of the sufferers, and the first man was taken in at 6-30, 103 followed between that time and 10-30, all being carefully attended by the half-a-dozen Doctors present, and then watched by nurses and a number of medical students who volunteered their services. There was a great demand for cotton for dressing the wounds, and cotton mattrasses were torn up for the purpose. Carron oil was made from all available oils in store, and the suffering was alleviated as much as possible by means of nourishment, stimulants and opiates. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 52 had died in hospital, and 152 dead bodies were found at one gateway and 92 at the other, so that the total mortality up to the time mentioned was 296.

When daybreak opened yesterday, an immense crowed had assembled, and as thousends claimed to see the bodies, owing to having missed friends or relatives, the police could not keep them back. The scene was almost more painful than on the preceding night, as persons found their dead relatives and shrieked and cried over the bodies. Presently the work of removing the bodies by relatives commenced, and a large proportion was taken away. The rest were strangers or were so burnt as to be unrecognisable. These were buried at midday, after Mr. Norton, the coroner, had held a formal inquiry. The only evidence taken was that of a police inspector, Abdul Salam, who narrated what he had seen on the previous night. The jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation and burning, adding a rider suggesting that the coroner should send to Government a list of the persons who had volunteered their services in the rescue work.

The Commander-in-Chief got out of the enclosure safely, also Lady Arbuthnot, not however without some rough hustling by the crowd. The First Prince of Travancore was in the enclosure, but was fortunate enough to escape.

Various reports are current as to the cause of the fire, and some think that incendiaries have set fire to the place for the sake of *loot*; others suspect some sepoys of having revenge for their being refused admittance into the Bandstand enclosure, as they had misbehaved on Monday. No clear evidence is forthcoming. However, a Government inquiry will of course be held. The whole loss of life must be attributed to a panic.

The Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Sir Robert Fowler, ex-Lord Mayor of London, visited the scene yesterday, and at Sir Robert Fowler's suggestion a Relief Fund has been started.

The loss to some of the booth-holders will be considerable. The Waterbury Watch Agents, for instance, had a booth to advertise their watches, and lost some Rs. 1,500.

Two Eurasian women, one of whom was newly married, were found dead. A Eurasian among the injured is Mr. Waller, livery-stable keeper and auctioneer of Madras.

LATER.

The following was the Hospital census taken at half-past two yesterday :—

Remaining under treatment, 46; total deaths since admission, 54; taken home for treatment, 14; fresh admissions on 1st January, 4; total 118.

At 8 o'clock this morning the figures stood thus :—Remaining under treatment, 33; total deaths since admission, 69; taken home for treatment, 16.

At two this afternoon it showed the following result :—Remaining under treatment, 27; deaths since admission, 73; taken home, 18; a mitted to-day 7.

At five this evening the death total had risen to 74, or, including deaths at the Park, 318.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Viceroy have telegraphed to the Governor their sympathy with sufferers and their families. This announcement is being posted in English and Tamil on the walls of the hospital.

The deaths include six East Indians, namely, Mr. Briggs, two Misses Ross (sisters), Mr. Hammond, and Mrs. Rose.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS' *GAZETTE*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

Colman Macaulay, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Buriya, Honorary Magistrate, and Jagirdar, Umballa.

John Lockwood Kipling, Esq., Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.

Franz Kielhorn, Esq., late Bombay Educational Department.

Rai Mehta Panna Lalji, Minister of the Oodeypore State.

Brigade-Surgeon Busteed, Indian Medical Service, Madras (Retired), and

Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the following gentlemen :—

Pandit Radha Kishen Kbl, Wazir of Ladakh.

Lala Ram Kishen, of Kashmir.

Babu Kailas Chandra Mukerji, Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the following gentlemen :—

Ghulam Mohammud Bashir Ahmad and Vajammul Husain, sons-in-law of his Highness the Prince of Arcot; and

Sayid Abdul Fateh Moulvi, lately of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the following gentlemen :—

Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, Vice-President, Dhulia Municipality.

Bechardas Viharidas Desai, Member of the Nariad Agricultural Committee; and

Rao Takht Singh of Bedla, in Meywar.

THE VICEROY ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Viceroy has replied at some length to an address of the Indian Association. His Excellency referred to his tour, and hoped that it would not be without profit. He had had an opportunity of coming into contact with a great number of gentlemen of standing and influence in their several districts, and this was a very great pleasure and an unspeakable advantage to him. There were few things he prized more than frank personal intercourse with the leading minds in India.

Continuing, he said: You refer to certain questions connected with the administrative machinery, which have more than once been brought to my notice, and you seem to expect that I should make some statement on behalf of the Government in regard to them. This is, I think, not altogether a reasonable demand. I have already stated on more than one occasion that the India of to-day is in many respects a different India from that which existed 20 years ago, when the constitution of the Government of India received its present shape. Since then a class of highly educated men has come into [illegible]stence, well acquainted with the political and [illegible]mic literature of Europe, who have assimilated [illegible]n ideas, and who naturally consider that it would be advantageous to the country if they had an opportunity of becoming more largely associated than has hitherto been the case with their British fellow-subjects in the task of administration. I fully recognize that this is a very legitimate and laudable ambition, and I must remind you, as I have reminded others, that successive Governments at home have admitted the desirability of re-examining the working of the Act of Parliament of 1858 with the view, it is to be presumed, of ascertaining whether its provisions ought not to be more closely adapted to the altered conditions of the present day. The matter may therefore be considered as being *sub-judice*, and a moment's reflection will enable you to understand how impossible it is, under this circumstance, for the Government of India to make any declaration on the subject.

Another subject to which you have referred is the question of volunteering in India. But I am a little surprised to find you state simply that, the Government has not announced the view it takes of this matter. Nearly a year ago, at Madras, the moment I learnt the decision of the Home Government—and you will remember that it was Mr. Gladstone's Government that was then in office—I took the opportunity of publicly announcing the regret I felt in not being able to accede to the wishes of the petitioners. I said that there was no doubt in my mind that their desire to enrol themselves as volunteers was prompted by the purest spirit of loyalty and patriotism; but when the Government of India came to consider the practical methods by which effect could be given to the movement it very soon became apparent that the difficulties and disadvantages attending the elaboration of any plan for the embodiment of a volunteer army altogether outnumbered and outweighed the military and political advantages to be derived from the realization of the scheme, nor can I hold out to you any hope that either the Government at Home or the Government of India will be likely to change its decision.

I am glad to see that you duly appreciate the desire of the Government by the appointment of the Public Service Commission to re-examine every question connected with the admission of natives to the Civil Service in a sense favourable to their interests, and the proceedings of that body are in themselves a proof of the thorough and energetic spirit in which the work has been undertaken.

It has been a real pleasure to me to learn that you attach due importance to the question of technical education. It is a matter of the utmost moment to this country, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to confirm and widen its basis and to elevate its superstructure. I intend to spare no endeavours to promote its best interests. But let me assure you that nothing would be farther from my thought than to allow whatever efforts it may be desired to make on behalf of technical education to retard or interfere with that higher education to which you very properly attach so much importance.

You have referred also to the subject of Coolie Labour in Assam. This is a matter to which the Government of India has recently devoted—and is still devoting—a considerable amount of attention. We have accepted in principle that special legislation should be maintained only as long as it is practically necessary for the protection of the two classes concerned. But I am not prepared to say when it will be safe to leave the coolies to the unfettered action of the harsh economic law of supply and demand without any special protection from the Administration. The existing procedure may however, I think, be improved, and for this purpose it is intended to amend the executive rules now in force. In view of the recent inquiries and of the Secretary of State's decision to give Act I. of 1832 a further brief trial, it would be premature at the moment to appoint a Commission; but I may tell you that the working of Act XIII. of 1859 is now under the consideration of the local Government, and that the representations which you have made to me will be carefully examined when the report of the local Government is received.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 31.

General Lockhart reports that Captain Elliot, Bombay Lancers, surprised a dacoit hamlet on the 28th. He killed Boh Sowk and 6 men, took 2 prisoners and 13 fire-arms. There were no casualties on our side.

General Stewart's column had an arduous march on the 26th. The dense forest defiles were stockaded but deserted. He crossed a pass 6,200 feet high, and encamped at Xyebu, 4,000 feet high, two miles from Mogoak. No enemy was seen.

The preparations against the Wuntho are progressing.

Hla Oo's men are still coming in.

The ex-Wun of Kanlin has been captured. He is expected to give valuable information. The proclamation proposed to be issued by the Thathanabaing is under consideration. He wants jurisdiction over the Buddhist ecclesiastical property and persons, both in Upper and Lower Burma. The Thathanabaing had a further interview with the General yesterday.

RANGOON, JAN. 2.

On the night of the 30th December, sixty dacoits attacked the police station at Payagale, in the Pegu district.

The guard consisted of eight policemen, two of whom were killed and three wounded. The dacoits were beaten off, with three killed.

JUBILEE FANCY FAIR.

A Jubilee Fancy Fair, held here yesterday in aid of the City charities, was magnificent and a success. The chairman despatched a congratulatory telegram to her Majesty the Queen, and received an answer through Sir Henry Ponsonby, thanking the meeting for their kind wishes.

THE DEATH OF THE KEMENDINE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 2.

General Lockhart telegraphs that the troops surprised the Kemendine Prince's camp yesterday near Miktila, and killed the Prince and forty of his followers, including Boh Saing from Ava and captured a number of elephants and ponies. The same day the cavalry encountered dacoits and killed fifty and took sixty prisoners.

SUPPRESSION OF THE GHILZAI RISING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The latest news from Afghanistan is that the Amir has been entirely successful in dealing with the Ghilzais. The rebellion has been completely broken up.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Telegraph Department has had a most successful year. The report says the lines have been increased by 2,123 miles, now making a total of 27,510 miles. The messages sent amounted to nearly 2½ millions, being an increase of 13 per cent. on last year. The message revenue increased by Rs. 4,63,025 and the gross revenue by over 51 lakhs.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that Mr. L. Neill, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Venning.

The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, Kashmir, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Colonel Dobbs, Madras, Judicial Superintendent of Railways, Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major Monk Mason, R.A., is appointed to be Commissary of Ordnance, First Class. Major Wighton, Second Class additional is confirmed in this appointment. Captain Dobie is promoted to the Second Class additional, and Captain Dunsterville, and Lieutenant Watkins to be Assistants to the Director General of Ordnance in India, and Major Campbell Assistant to the Inspector-General. Lieutenant Thornton, Fourth Class, is confirmed.

Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, Commanding Officer, Calcutta Volunteers, is appointed to be Honorary A.-D. C. to the Viceroy.

Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie is granted furlough on medical certificate.

Major Heaviside, R.E., is granted an extension of furlough for 181 days.

Major Paget Mosley, Staff Corps, is promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.

The services of Mr. Gahan and Mr. Stone are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment on the Railways.

The services of the following are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for the Godra-Ratlam Railway Survey :—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Madras; Messrs. Deax and Douglas, North-West Provinces; Messrs. McCudden and Babu Kali Pado Sen, Director-General's Office, and Mr. Slane, Central Provinces. Also for the same purpose the services of Mr. W. H. Parker on return from furlough.

Mr. Sparkey, Engineer, Quetta, is granted three months' leave, and Mr. G. Ollenbach two months.

THE CONNAUGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

The Connaught Market was opened on Saturday though incomplete.

General Ross started this. Mr. Gungaram Venayek, the Cantonment Engineer, superintended the building, while it cost Rs. 27,000. He deserves credit for his efficient services. Congratulations are also due to Colonel La Touche, the Cantonment Magistrate, who took great interest in working hard and helping shopkeepers in settling there. Unlike the Mundai the people gave no trouble in moving into the new market with alacrity. There are many fresh applications for stalls daily.

The Duke visits the market to-morrow or on Tuesday.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

On Saturday morning the usual parade was held at 8-30. A large number of spectators crowded the Race-stand, and a long line of carriages also, many riding and walking. The Duke took the parade himself, and the Duchess was present; also Prince Leopold in uniform, with the Orange sash. The German Count was also in uniform. All were on horseback.

After the inspection, there was the usual salute of a *feu d' joie*. The march past was good, especially of the Fusiliers. No trot past took place, because of the heat. In the evening, the Duke of Connaught gave a dinner at which 25 guests were present.

There was a reception afterwards, at which 175 persons were presented. The Raja of Jhut, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Sorabjee Padumjee were present. At both the European bands played.

The party broke up at 11-30.

THE MANDAI.

In spite of the Municipal orders, the Mandai shopkeepers persisted in going to the Mandai, and the business was at standstill for some time. Many of the spectators assembled, but the Municipal Secretary kept away. The matter will now be decided in the law courts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from China, and Mirzapore from Calcutta arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Total Weeks sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	146,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	672,000	"
" " Surats	69,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	14,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¾
4½ per cent. "	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	46¼

It is rumoured in Hyderabad that Mr. Cordery will take a couple of months' leave to escape from the coming hot weather, which he will spend at one of the Bombay hill stations.

It is stated that the salary of Colonel Marshall, the Nizam's Secretary and Adviser, has been fixed at Rs. 3,000 a month, in addition to which he will be provided with a house.

An outrage by outlaws has occurred near Rajkote. As Mr. Anderson, V. S., was proceeding to that city, the vehicle in which he was travelling was surrounded by outlaws who fired four blunderbusses into it, and then striking at him with swords wounded him severely and then dragged him out upon the road where they ill-used him, but finally made off. The object of those who committed the outrage was, no doubt, robbery. They are believed to form part of a gang raiding from a neighbouring State.

The following telegram has been received from Colombo about the settlement of the Concordat question in Ceylon :—"Great excitement. Churches closed."

Mr. Ney Elias, whose tour last year, through Badakshan and Kunduz, furnished the Indian Government with so much important information about the state of affairs in those distant parts of the Ameer's dominions, has been granted a year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Viceroy was waited upon on Wednesday by about twenty of the Delegates to the Native Congress. The interview was of a strictly private and informal character.

The Public Service Commission expect to finish work at Allahabad on the 8th instant and leave on the 10th for Jubbulpore. After disposing of the Central Provinces they go on to Bombay, where work should open on the 17th. A Sub-Committee—consisting of Mr. Stewart, Kazi Shahabudin, and Mr. Ramaswamy Moodeliar—precede the main body, leaving on the 5th and going straight to Bombay, where they will arrange preliminaries. The Bengal Sub-Committee meanwhile—Mr. Peacock, Romesh Chunder Mitter and Syed Ahmed—do not go west at all, but leave for Behar, where, after taking the evidence of planters and non-officials, they will go to Calcutta, and, if time allows, will make a trip up to Dacca before the arrival of the Commission.

The Governor of Madras has received tidings of the death of his only sister, the Lady Margaret Bourke, aged sixty-one. She was born three years after the Earl of Mayo, the former Viceroy of India; and two years after General the Hon'ble J. J. Bourke. She was two years older than the Governor of Madras, and ten years senior to Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, the former Postmaster General of Madras.

The returns of India's inland trade with foreign countries for the first five months of the current year have been published. The value of the imports for this period, compared with the total for the same months of 1885, shows a falling off of nearly ten lakhs; the value of exports an increase of nearly 65 lakhs. There was a large increase in the imports from Nepaul; but a much larger falling off in the imports from Upper Burma. The last mentioned feature of the trade was, of course, a consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in Burma. From Nepaul there was a more active import of ponies and timber. Turning to exports, we find a large increase in the value of merchandise sent from India by land to Cabul, Kashmir, Nepaul and Sikkim; beside a great increase in the trans-frontier export trade carried by the Scind-Pishin State Railway. The export of cotton piece goods to Cabul, especially those of Indian manufacture, shows a satisfactory increase; and the export of wheat to the same place has increased largely. To Kashmir we are sending Indian tea in larger quantities; but the export of the Indian article to Cabul has fallen off. On the other hand, the export of foreign teas to Cabul has increased enormously.

A curious defamation case is being tried in Calcutta, in which a native ship-owner sues one of his captains, named Henry Brown, for defamation, in accusing him of an attempt to scuttle the ship and secure the insurance money. The charge, it appears, was published in the *Indian Daily News* on the 20th October last, in an article written by the sub-editor of the paper from information derived from Captain Brown. The case is still *sub-judice*.

In Lower Burma the dacoits frequently display more facility in escaping from gaol than the police do in capturing them. A number of dacoits confined in a cage at Kyonpyaw in the Bassein district managed to escape from their cage when dinner was brought to them, taking away a number of Sniders and muzzle-loaders and a quantity of ammunition belonging to their guard. At the time of the occurrence, only two of the police appear to have been present.

The character of the reception accorded to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is the subject of much comment in the English press. When the last mail left England, his Royal Highness was at Windsor, having gone to England ostensibly to be present at the christening of his young nephew, the son of the Princess Beatrice. Unlike many much more distinguished Royal visitors, Prince Alexander is receiving at the hands of her Majesty magnificent entertainment and accommodation. He has not been forced to take up his quarters at Claridge's Hotel, the usual resort of most of our princely and regal guests; nor has he been relegated to that "damp, dismal, dull, deserted hole" called Buckingham Palace, but is being royally welcomed by the Queen herself at Windsor.

A young officer in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, having obtained six months' leave of absence, landed in Calcutta about the middle of November and proceeded at once to the Assam Frontier, hoping to be able to enter Tibet by the route which Needham and Wilcox followed last year as far as Ruima. He had no companion. A canoe fitted up in the usual way, a gun, a bag of rice, and a tin or two of Liebig's extract of meat, constituted his sole impedimenta. He trusted to his gun and to the native tribes on his route for provisions when his stock had been exhausted. Thus equipped, he paddled past our frontier station at Sadiya, but did not proceed very far. A steam launch was sent after him, and he was brought back to Sadiya, and courteously informed that he could not be allowed to cross the frontier. He therefore returned to Calcutta, and went home in the Mirzapur. So far the exploit has ended happily, and we can admire the courage of the traveller in braving unknown perils, and the boldness of his attempt to make a dash for mysterious Tibet. Commenting on the incident, the *Englishman* says :—

It may be well to discourage any further attempt of the kind. The difficulties and dangers of this route are such as to have rendered it impassable hitherto. A canoe journey up a difficult river through savage and even cannibal tribes; a trudge on foot through a wild, desolate country, and the ascent of a snowy mountain range—these are the stages by which the Tibetan frontier is reached on this side. The route by Darjiling on the other hand, is singularly free from difficulties. There is no country occupied by independent tribes to traverse. Five marches along a road made by the British authorities bring the traveller at once to the Tibetan frontier itself, at a point where it has been visited by scores of official and non-official Europeans. Besides, it is this high-road that gives direct access to civilised Tibet, which abuts upon the Nepalese and Sikkim frontiers, and which is very different from the savage country north of Sadiya.

The *Englishman* says that among the changes impending in the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in India is a scheme for the gradual withdrawal of the Italian Capucin Fathers who now carry on the ministry in the Panjab and the North-West, and their substitution by clergy from the Catholic Mission College at Mill Hill, near London. The proposal is to substitute English for foreign clergy until the latter are gradually all withdrawn. In accordance with the same idea Englishmen are to be appointed as far as may be to the various Roman Catholic bishoprics in India, the limits of which are to be more regularly defined by the Pope. Similarly, a Frenchman will for the future hold the see of Pondicherry, with supervision over the French clergy ministering to the French possessions in India.

Mulkhan, the famous *Ahir* dacoit, who has been a source of great trouble to the police of the Farrukhabad and Mainpuri districts has, at last, been arrested by the Beawar Police.

If we are to credit the assertions of the London correspondent of an up-country paper, the Imperial Institute is by no means in so flourishing a condition as the newspapers would have us believe. Nothing has been absolutely decided, and the state of affairs is now a dead-lock. The difficulty mainly arises from the fact that Sir Cunliffe Owen cannot be used to organise the Institute because of his ineradicable tendency to turn such places into affairs of public amusement, while, at the same time, it is felt that nothing can be done without him. "Great annoyance has been expressed in official circles at the publication of a telegram, professedly dated from Melbourne, setting forth particulars as to what the promoters of the Institute were prepared to do. This telegram put the whole question in much too favourable a light, for there is still no absolute certainty that the Institute will be organised, though, of course, the probabilities lean in that direction. Some of the Indian Princes have presented specimens of carved woods and a few of the screens in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to the Prince of Wales to be used for the Institute. The best of the screens, however, are likely to be returned to India."

The financial condition of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is likely to turn out far better than was expected. It is said that the surplus, after reckoning all claims admitted and unadmitted, will exceed £25,000. If this be the fact (remarks a London correspondent) it will tend to change public opinion in regard to the management of Sir Cunliffe Owen.

Port Hamilton has been transferred to the Chinese Government on condition that no other Power shall be allowed to hoist its flag thereon. Meanwhile it is understood that England is negotiating for a harbour on the Corean coast. Port Hamilton has been abandoned mainly on account of the enormous expense, and the large force which would be required to hold it.

Mr. E. W. Parker remains on special duty at Lahore, in connection with the Public Services Inquiry, and will edit the proceedings of the Commission in the Punjab. The dimensions of the full Punjab report will be somewhat colossal.

The largest cargo of wheat ever carried by a single steamer arrived in Liverpool from Bombay three weeks ago. The vessel was the Iran, and the cargo consisted of no less than 200,000 bushels of wheat with the enormous weight of nearly 5,100 tons.

Cricket in Bengal is very often a farce. On Tuesday last, for instance, a match was played in Calcutta between the Presidency College and Dacca College. In the team of the latter were two Europeans, who went in last on their side, made no attempt to play the bowling, but "slogged" it all over the place; and, when the Calcutta cricketers went in, bowled them all out for about 50. In consequence of this, the Calcutta Team objected to any European element in the Bengali game of cricket; so they began their match again, with the two Europeans as spectators.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 7th Hussars, which came to India in the troopship Euphrates, has arrived at Trimulgherry.

General Norman succeeds to the Command of Assam, and Brigadier Galbraith to the Mooltan Command.

A Brigade of Cavalry will be shortly assembled at Sibi, under the command of Brigadier-General G. Luck, C.B., late 15th Hussars, for Cavalry manœuvres. The Brigade will consist of the 5th and 7th Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad, and the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta. The Government of India has sanctioned the concentration of these Cavalry regiments for Cavalry brigade drill on an extended scale.

The military correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from London by the last mail in regard to the new Royal Army Warrant, gives the future establishment of officers in each Infantry Battalion as one Lieutenant-Colonel; four Majors, whether seconded or not; six Captains, or as many more as are necessary to take the command of the companies, which would otherwise be filled by the senior Majors or Captains; and about the present complement of Subalterns, but divided once more into Lieutenants and second Lieutenants. In the Cavalry per regiment, he goes on to say, there will be one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, and again Captains enough to command the troops, including those now filled by the senior Majors or by seconded Majors or Captains.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Jan. 1.—The barometer has fallen slightly in parts of Central India, Sind, Guzerat and Burma. It is steady elsewhere. The wind is still westerly at Rawal Pindi. The air is calm at Peshawar and Lahore, but the skies have become overcast throughout the Punjab and around the bay. The winds are still north or north-east. The skies are very cloudy in the South Coromandel Coast. The sea is rough at Negapatam. Elsewhere the weather, as yesterday, is fine, and the skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The temperature was fallen several degrees in Bengal and has risen rapidly in Central India and Guzerat. No rain is reported.

PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE IN BOMBAY.

Saturday being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison paraded in review order on the general parade ground in front of the Gymkhana. In the absence on duty of Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Beville, of the Marine Battalion commanded the parade. The troops arrived on the ground at 7-15 a.m., and formed up in line facing west in open order, with twelve paces' interval between battalions. The Royal Artillery, with five guns, were on the right; next came the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment; then the 17th Bombay Infantry; and next the 21st Bombay Infantry to the left. The bands were massed in rear of the centre. The Commanding Officer rode down the line and inspected the troops. An Imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Reserve Battery in charge of the Royal Artillery; and the troops, who had been supplied with three rounds of ammunition, fired a *feu-de-joie*. Colonel Beville led off three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given by all the troops. The line then broke into column, and the regiments marched past the Commanding Officer. The Bombay Volunteers, owing to the field day at Coorla, were not able to take part in the parade this year.

The field state of the troops on parade was as follows :—

Royal Artillery.—2 field officers, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 staff sergeants, 5 sergeants, 4 trumpeters, 19 non-commissioned officers, and 117 gunners. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Shortland, Commanding; Major Browne, Captain Sankey, Lieutenants Kaye, McGildoway-Wood, Tennant, and Tovered.

East Yorkshire Regiment.—1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 1 warrant officer, 14 sergeants, 9 drummers, 12 corporals, 8 pioneers, and 184 rank and file. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Commanding, Captain Pogson, Captain Steele, Captain Johnston, Lieutenant Pease, and Lieutenant Begbie.

17th Bombay Infantry.—1 commandant, 1 brigade commandant, 3 wing officers, 1 adjutant, 1 medical officer, 6 subedars, 3 jemadars, 24 havildars, 21 naiks, 12 drummers and fifers, 27 musicians, and 295 rank and file. The officers present were Colonel Bulkley, Commanding, Captain Reilly, Lieutenants, Kryer, Light, White, and Nurse.

21st Bombay Infantry.—1 field officer, 4 subalterns, 3 subedars, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 13 drummers, 30 naiks, and 156 rank and file. The officers present were, besides Colonel Beville, who commanded the parade, Lieutenant-Colonel Payne, Lieutenant Kemball, Adjutant, and Lieutenants Merriman, Sangster, and Warner.

STEEL vs. IRON, AND COMPOSITE STEEL-AND-IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday last, and also in your subsequent bi-weekly and other editions, I observe your leading article on the subject of "Steel vs. Iron," dealing with the relative suitability of these two closely-related materials for the construction of gun carriages, armour plates, and the like; and pointing out that steel, though a very excellent material for many purposes, is not without its weaknesses under certain conditions, and is, under some such conditions, even inferior, in some respects, to wrought iron.

Mild steel, as manufactured by the Siemen's process at the present day, is undoubtedly the very best material we have for most engineering purposes, especially as regards manipulation in the workshops, but it does not follow that any construction to which it can be applied is better of steel than of iron. For all engineering and constructive work under steady stresses, steel may generally be said to be better than iron, but for structures or machinery subject to jerks, or to severe stresses suddenly applied, the superiority of steel over first-class iron in such cases is seriously open to question.

My object, however, in writing you is not to further discuss the relative merits of the two materials, but to offer you what information I possess about the composite steel and iron you refer to in your conclusion, but the details of the manufacture of which, you say, you are not acquainted with. I happen to know the process and the material well.

The "Corngreaves Patent Compo," as it is called by the manufacturers, consists, for ordinary engineering purposes, of steel stranded with iron, and it is made in all the forms that ordinary iron is—viz., as bars, plates, angles, &c. The strands or fibres of iron running through the steel impart to the whole a fibrousness similar to that of rolled iron, by breaking up the continuity of the crystalline formation possessed by the steel.

Engineers know that when a crack or flaw commences in a piece of steel it usually proceeds for some distance into the piece and perhaps right through it, and it is well understood that steel is thus liable to sudden serious fracture because of its homogenous crystalline formation. To obviate this liability to fracture is the object of the "patent compo," which has the strength of steel and yet is non-homogeneous and fibrous because of the presence of the strands of iron. If the "compo," receives a sudden shock and is "flawed" by any means, the flaw cannot easily become an extensive crack because the cracking is intercepted by the successive strands of iron within the piece. In this respect, then, the "compo" possesses a characteristic, valuable under certain conditions, and which is not possessed by ordinary steel.

The composite ingots, from which the finished bars, plates, &c., are rolled, are made as follows :—

Wrought iron bars of high quality, and fibrous, are, after cleaning, arranged side by side in a mould with spaces between them, then the iron bars are made red-hot, and finally molten steel is run into the mould, round about and between the bars, to which it unites and forms a composite ingot—perhaps several tons in weight—of steel and iron, and the ingot when solidified is taken to the rolling mill or forge and fashioned into any required shape, exactly as an ordinary ingot of solid steel would be. The finished composite bars and plates have a skin of steel over their whole surface, but when they are cut into and polished, no traces of the line of union between the steel and the iron is visible—thus showing the soundness of the material; and it is only by treating chemically that the fibres of iron within the steel can be exposed.

The compo bars have very high tensile strength and ductility, and are

blow of the hammer dividing only a part of the steel, and severing the strands of iron, which show distinctly in the fracture, one by one. This fibrousness, and non-liability to sudden fracture, also ease of welding and manipulation by smiths, together with great strength and ductility are the special recommendations of the "patent compo," for general engineering purposes, and in England it is being used for chains and cables, steam boilers, rivets, steam hammer, piston rods, axles and for general smithing in agricultural and other engineering work.

Under this patent special combinations of hard steel with soft steel are made and are being used by all the safe-makers for the construction of burglar-proof safes, strong rooms, prison doors, &c.,—the *very* hard steel being interlaced amongst the soft steel in such a way that it prevents the penetration of the plates, at any point, by a drill or other tool. The rivets too, for connecting the plates, are stranded with hard steel, so that they cannot be drilled out, while the very soft steel which forms the larger part of the rivets and the plates, give such toughness as to resist heavy blows from a sledge-hammer.

Coming now to the subject of armour plates, to which you refer at some length, I may mention that plates compounded according to this patent, but the details of which I am not at liberty to give, are already under the consideration of British and Continental governments, and some plates have been ordered and made for trial. The first plates tried will be such as are used for deck plating, gunner screen plates, &c., from 1 to 2 or 3 inches thick. Such plates, hitherto, have usually been made of steel only, and the difficulty is that if made hard enough to resist penetration, they are so brittle that they splinter or break up under the shocks from the shot, and if made soft enough to avoid this splintering, the shots pierce the plate more or less, and it is therefore an imperfect defence. The patent composite plates to be tried, however, have enough hard material in their composition to resist penetration and at the same time, enough soft and ductile material to prevent splintering.

Lately, the tide of opinion has turned somewhat in favour of all-steel plates, but it is believed that this new composite will prove superior to steel for the purposes of defence.

One special application of the "patent compo" which it may be interesting to mention, is to the manufacture of sporting gun barrels, and in this it combines an ornamental with a useful character. Every sportsman knows the pretty damascened and "twist-pattern" barrels commonly on sporting guns. Such patterns are produced by means of combined iron and steel, and the Corngreaves Patent Compo lends itself well to this manufacture—combining as it does strength, and therefore lightness, with the capability of producing any variety of patterns. Large quantities are being used by the English barrel makers.

In conclusion, I ought to say that the sole manufacturers of the "compo" are the new British Iron Company, an old established iron manufacturing and coal mining company with works in Staffordshire, Denbighshire, &c. The company have manufactured the well-known "Lion" brand, and other descriptions, of high class iron for 60 years and more, and have within recent years turned their attention to the manufacture of Siemen's steel and this patent composite material, which is made at their chief works in South Staffordshire, viz., Corngreaves Works, near Birmingham. They publish in pamphlet form a description of the "compo," and give particulars of various tests of it, which show remarkable results, the excellence being most pronounced in the tests of chains, which the "compo" seems particularly adapted for, combining as it does, ease of welding, high tensile strength, and great wearing power.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 1. M. INST. M. E.

THE TERCENTENARY OF TOBACCO.

EVER since its introduction into Great Britain three hundred years ago (says a correspondent of the *Scotsman*), tobacco has continuously been advancing with rapid strides in popular estimation. Then the consumption was of the most infinitesimal character, but now the amount annually consumed has reached gigantic proportions. Considerable quantities are made up in the manufacture of cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes; a small percentage is used in the composition of sheep dip, and for the purpose of fumigating plants; but by far the larger proportion of the total annual importation is sacrificed in pipes of an endless diversity of form and size.

The smoking of tobacco was a common practice among the native inhabitants of the West Indies from an early period, and the plant and its use were first discovered by Columbus when he examined the natural productions of the island of Cuba, after taking possession of it in name of Spain, in the latter part of October, 1492, through observing the natives rolling up the leaf of the plant in the form of a cigar and then setting fire to it and inhaling the smoke. At the present day Cuba furnishes Great Britain with a very large portion of her total import of cigars. After this, half a century elapsed without mention of the plant. In 1559 tobacco was first introduced into Europe by Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo, who brought some of the seeds with him to Spain, on his return from the island of St. Domingo. The country proved well adapted for the growth of the plant, which, however, was only grown in gardens for the sake of the unique appearance of its leaves and flowers. From Spain tobacco speedily found its way into Portugal, and it was introduced into Italy in 1560 by Cardinal Santa Croce, the Papal Nuncio, on his return from a mission to the Courts of Spain and Portugal. Shortly afterwards, the French Ambassador at Lisbon was the means of introducing it into France. And it was brought into England from Virginia, in 1586, through the instrumentality of Sir Walter Raleigh. So enthusiastically was it received, that within the space of fifteen years the practice of smoking had made such progress, that smokers were to be found scattered throughout the whole country. It is even said that so common was the "vice" in 1601, that many of the Peers were engaged in smoking in the House of Lords during the trial of the Earl of Essex and the Earl of Southampton for treason.

The high place in popular favour which tobacco soon assumed, when viewed in connection with the rapid increase in the practice of smoking, had the effect of alarming those in authority, and measures to render illegal the use of tobacco in any form whatever were adopted in various countries. The counter attraction was, however, too powerful to be resisted, and these measures met with but small success. In the early part of the seventeenth century smoking was positively forbidden in Russia, and those who continued the practice did so at the risk of being deprived of their noses, if caught in the act. In 1634, Pope Urban VIII. issued a Bull excommunicating the users of tobacco. And that edict, which declared that all who did not at once obey its commands would be driven out from the pale of the Church, was renewed by Pope Innocent XI. in 1690. In Turkey, smoking was looked upon as a crime of the deepest dye, and Sultan Amurath VI. commanded its total and immediate disuse, in 1719, under pain of death. The full penalty was rigorously exacted in very many instances, and those culprits who escaped with the mere piercing of their noses, and the thrusting of their pipes through the openings thus made, were regarded as having got off very easily. The practice was also severely punished throughout Switzerland. In England no penalty was inflicted; but James I., who hated tobacco in all its forms with an exceeding hatred, showed his hostility by causing the duty to be increased at a bound from 2d. (the rate in Elizabeth's reign) to 6s. 8d. per pound. The raising of the duty was effectual so far, in that it had the effect of causing a very considerable advance in the price of tobacco, and consequently restricted its common use among all but the more wealthy classes. Much as James would have liked to have prohibited smoking, the passing of any such law was more than he could accomplish; he, therefore, found vent for his deep-rooted aversion in writing and publishing, in 1603, a "Counterblaste to Tobacco," in which he condemned the practice of smoking in strong terms, maintaining that it was "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs; and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Another tobacco-hater, writing in 1667, thus describes the vices of the "weed":—"It makes a tartarous and hellish stench in the breath, so that you had better set your nose to a sink pass than near their [smokers'] mouth. . . . which is too often found and regretted by ladies, an attempt upon whose faces by those sordid tobacconists is a treason against all those royal laws of civility." In every possible manner, the anti-tobacco monarch gave evidence of his detestation of everything belonging to the narcotic herb; even going the length of remarking to his courtiers on one occasion that, if he were ever under the necessity of entertaining his Satanic Majesty to dinner, he would give him roast pork with a pipe of tobacco to aid its digestion. During the reign of James, the use of tobacco by clergymen was regarded as an unpardonable sin, and the vicar of Gullane, in Haddingtonshire, was deposed for no other fault than his habit of smoking tobacco. Schoolmasters were also forbidden to smoke. The rules of Chigwell School (founded in 1629) expressly state that "the master must be of sound religion, neither Papist nor Puritan, of a grave behaviour, and sober and honest conversation, no tippler nor haunter of ale-houses, and no *puffer of tobacco*." In spite of all efforts for its suppression, however, the number of the votaries of tobacco rather increased than diminished. The fulminations of pope and king were quite as powerless in their effects as the efforts of the Irishman were, who in vain tried to drive his pig to Cork when "the jintleman that pays the rint" had made up his mind to visit Limerick. Every attempt to interfere with freedom of will only resulted in failure; and tobacco moved on with irresistible force in its triumphal progress.

After the introduction of tobacco into Great Britain no lengthened period elapsed before it began to be used in the form of snuff. In that form it was made known in France in the reign of Francis II. A snuff manufactory commenced operations in Seville about the same period. Snuff is made by grinding the leaves of the tobacco plant into powder, and may either be made of the plain leaf or of a mixture of tobacco and aromatic herbs. There are many different kinds of snuff, and some manufacturers, who have managed to compound a mixture which is the popular taste, have realised handsome fortunes therefrom. Though snuff is usually used as food for the nose, that is not the case everywhere. In Madagascar, for example, the rule does not hold good. There the snuff is enjoyed by means of the mouth. The Malagasy insert as much snuff as the space will hold "between the teeth in the lower jaw and the inner surface of the under lip; thence to suck it leisurely, they think, renders the pleasure more lasting than a mere hasty, evanescent sniff could afford." They prepare their own snuff from native-grown tobacco. In the process of manufacture the tobacco is dried and pulverised, then two parts of tobacco powder are put into a vessel with one part of the ashes of a fragrant plant, and a pinch of salt. When the whole has been thoroughly intermixed, the snuff is ready for use. The Zulus, on the other hand, follow the ordinary practice. With them, however, the manner of snuff-taking is a matter of etiquette, and on no account will they take snuff in a standing position. Only when seated are they in a position to correctly perform the solemn ceremony. As the untamed Zulu has no waistcoat pocket in which to deposit his mull, he carries his snuff-box in the hole in the fleshy part of his ear, which does duty instead of a pocket in the case of all light materials.

There are a good many species of the tobacco, the most important of which are the "nicotiana tabacum," or Virginian tobacco, which supplies the greater proportion of our total import; the "nicotiana rustica," or geen tobacco, which, from its having been the variety first cultivated in England, is also called the English tobacco; the "nicotiana fructiosa," or shrubby tobacco; and the "nicotiana Persica," or Persian tobacco. The green tobacco is much coarser than the Virginian variety, and is also of a much more hardy habit. The shrubby tobacco usually grows to a height bordering on five feet, and its leaves are both shorter and narrower than those of either of the preceding—about fifteen inches in length by two inches in breadth. The Persian tobacco much surpasses even the Virginian variety in mildness. The other species, some of which have a high local reputation, are of little importance from a commercial point of view. A rich, friable soil is required for the growth of tobacco, and the quality of the leaf depends greatly on the manure applied, which can scarcely be too strong. The production of tobacco is largely engaged in in many parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is successfully cultivated even so far north as Sweden. But the farther north it is grown the coarser is the quality of the produce. Tobacco has often been grown in Great Britain, but of late years the growth of the plant, even in gardens, had been almost entirely given up. Last season, however, there was a good deal of interest taken in the plant. From results obtained in actual practice it is evident that "*nicotiana tabacum*" and "*nicotiana rustica*" can be profitably grown all over England, the greater part of Ireland, and throughout the southern half of Scotland at least. In England Messrs. Carter have grown seventeen of the best varieties on about an acre of ground at Plaistow, in Kent. The varieties which throve best were the "Conn" seed leaf, the big Frederick, the yellow pryor, and the Glasner. The plants were set out on the 16th June, and the result has been a full crop of very good quality. The yield from three-quarters of an acre weighed 15 cwt. when cured, and the produce is, by competent judges, estimated to be worth from 6d. to 8d. per pound. If sold at six pence, the return would be £42; equal to £50 per acre, less expenses of cultivation, curing, &c. In Scotland, plants raised from seed were planted out near Kelso in the third week of July. In spite of being handicapped by being planted so late in the season, the plants grew rapidly and attained a height of about seven feet. The tobacco was of good quality, and the plants passed through the severe trial of undergoing 7 degrees of frost without being at all injured. The experiments above referred to occurred during the past summer. But though tobacco culture is quite possible in Great Britain, farmers are offered no inducements to engage in that branch of agriculture. Restrictions hamper their experiments on every hand, and the only conditions under which the Inland Revenue allows the cultivation are as follows:—"Bond under approved securities will be required, in a penalty or £100 if over an acre is cultivated, at £50 if under an acre, in order to secure that all tobacco grown and gathered shall be removed to the drying-room, and kept there until properly cured, when it shall be packed in bags, bales, or casks of an approved size, and it must be weighed by a Revenue officer. After weighing the packages, the duty must be paid, or the tobacco be deposited in an approved Customs or Excise warehouse." Further, the home-grown tobacco is allowed no favour in respect of the rate of duty leviable. Although not of such fine quality as tobacco grown in warmer countries, it has to pay the same duty. Until the duty on British-grown tobacco be fixed at a considerably lower rate than that imposed on foreign growths, tobacco growing in Great Britain will never pay.

Although no exhibition in celebration of the tercentenary of tobacco is contemplated, such as is being held in St. Stephen's Hall, London, during the first four days of December, in connection with its fellow passenger to England, the potato, it is so much in the mouths of almost every one of "the Lords of creation" that there is no prospect of its being thereby cast into the shade. And as in the past, so in the future, it will undoubtedly cause many to echo the language of Lamb's "Farewell":—

> "Sooty retainer to the wine;
> Bacheus' black servant, negro fine;
> Sorcerer that mak'st us dote upon
> Thy begrimmed complexion;
> And, for thy pernicious sake,
> More and greater oaths to break
> Than reclaimed lovers take."

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

IN the ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding nearly to our December, and on the twenty-fifth day, the Jews celebrated the Feast of Dedication of their Temple. It had been desecrated on that day by Antiochus; it was re-dedicated by Judas Maccabæus, and then, according to the Jewish legend, sufficient oil was found in the temple to last for the seven-branched candlestick for seven days, and it would have taken seven days to prepare new oil. Accordingly the Jews were wont on the twenty-fifth of Kisleu in every house to light a candle, on the next day two, and so on, till on the seventh and last day of the feast seven candles twinkled in every house. It is not easy to fix the exact date of the Nativity, but it fell, most probably, on the last day of Kisleu, when every Jewish house in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was twinkling with lights. It is worthy of notice that the German name for Christmas is Weihnacht, the Night of Dedication, as though it were associated with this feast. The Greeks also call Christmas the Feast of Lights; and indeed this was also a name given to the Dedication Festival, Chanuka, by the Jews. In every house the seven-nozzled lamp, or seven-branched candlestick, symbolised the seven-branched candlestick in the Temple. This latter was, moreover, made like a tree, and each lamp was like a flower on the tree. Lightfoot thus condenses the description given of it in the Exodus, "The foot was gold, from which went up a shaft straight, which was the middle light. Near the foot was a golden dish wrought almondwise, and a little above that a golden knop, and above that a golden flower. Then two branches, one on each side, bowed, and coming up as high as the middle of the shaft. On each of them were three golden cups, placed almondwise in sharp scollop-shell fashion above which was a golden knop, a golden flower, and the socket. Above the branches at the middle shaft was a golden boss, above which rose two shafts more; above the curving out of these was another boss and two more shafts, and then on the shaft upwards were three golden scollop-cups, a knop, and a flower, so that the heads of the branches stood at an equal height." This is according to the representation of the candlesticks on the Arch of Titus. Many seven-branched candlesticks were in use in the German churches in the Middle Ages; the most magnificent that remains is one in the cathedral of Essen, dating from 1003, standing nearly nine feet high. Another is at Brunswick, standing fourteen and a half feet high. Many others exist. The writer saw a very beautiful ironwork stand of seven candles in Iceland, made in imitation of angelica leaves. He was told this was only lighted on Christmas Eve. In Milan is one of the thirteenth century, called the Tree of the Virgin, with four rivers represented as issuing from the base. Yggdrasill had but three. A superb tree of seven branches was presented to Canterbury in the twelfth century; another to Winchester by King Canute in 1035. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, bequeathed what seems to have been one of silver gilt, with an image of the Virgin and Child at the foot, to his cathedral. The Blessed Virgin takes the place of the Nurse Hertha by the well or spring. A seven-branched candlestick remains at Lichfield, several remain in France, at Lyons, Angers, Tours, Vienna. They were placed at the entrance to the choir and were certainly lighted at the midnight mass on Christmas Eve, as the Paschal Candle was lighted at Easter.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ADVENTUROUS SUBMARINE VOYAGE.

THE new marine monster, the Peacemaker, with its scales of galvanized steel and the propelling power of steam, generated by caustic soda condensed in its submarine lungs, made several dives into the depths of the Hudson River the other day (says the *New York World*) and after many strange adventures, came back to the surface crowned with barnacles.

Shortly after noon a host of military and political lights, together with a number of ladies, assembled at the foot of Twenty-third street and the North River and boarded the Luther C. Ward or the John E. Moore, which were to transport them to the scene of action. The river was covered with a dense fog and it was difficult to find the lunch table, but in spite of the adverse elements the majority got there all the same. Before the vessels reached the foot of Eighty-second street, where, when not playing porpoise, the "Peacemaker is stationed, the clerk of the weather relented, and the clouds, marching in phalanx, rolled down towards the horizon. Attached to the wrecking steamer Pennsylvania lay the pretty porpoise, bobbing up and down with the swash of the waves.

In very short time the Peacemaker was ready to make its trip. The soda was stored in the condensers, and Capt. Holland shouted "All aboard." Compressing his manly chest sufficiently to creep through the 12-inch manhole, the amphibious reporter dropped into the strange craft, like a modern Jonah, though without the positive assurance, which would have been so satisfactory, that in four days he would be belched forth once again. Outside all was dark and gloomy, a faint scent as of stale soda water pervading the air. The man-hole was closed; kind friends from the outside battered it down with crowbars, and nothing was heard but the faint swash of the waters, which sounded as though they were some leagues distant. Drops of icy-cold water oozed in through the steel platings, and every now and then in its impatience, the little engine spurted out a sharp stream of hot soda. Capt. Jack Holland lighted a fallow candle in the bow to steer by; Engineer Jack Neine lighted a "dip" in the stern, so as to run his engine, and the reporter puffed on his cigar, in the vain hope of appearing cool, calm and collected.

"Let her go, Jack." Kline touched a valve and suddenly, with the insidious, "seasicky" motion of a yawlboat running in a regular sea with the wind astern, the Peacemaker began her voyage. Through the peephole in the bow, the farewell handkerchiefs and the melting eyes of the fair spectators were seen, bringing but cold comfort.

"We are going at the rate of nine miles an hour," said Capt. Holland, "but as the tide is ebbing with the apparent velocity of five miles an hour our real progress to the northward is only about four knots. We will turn."

The engines are slowed, and imperceptibly the Peacemaker turned. "Now, Jack, put on all your steam and down we go."

The engine snorted and the little streams of soda spurted more frequently. With its own velocity and the speed of the ebb the Peacemaker was cutting through the water at about sixteen knots an hour. "Down we go," said the captain, as he pulled a chain connecting with the deflecting rudders or fins, and like some sea-lite from unknown spheres the iron porpoise dived nose first into the water. The grade of her descending course was about 30 degrees, necessitating some skilful balancing upon the part of the voyagers.

Suddenly there was a fearful crash which sent a thrill through the passengers. The engine were immediately stopped, but the Peacemaker did not rise to the surface, as is her custom. Capt. Holland peeped through the lookout, but could see nothing. His face was grave as he told the engineer to reverse the engine and then to go ahead at full steam. But in spite of all endeavour the Peacemaker remained strangely still, and the cold perspiration began to pour down Holland's face. Again the strange, thunderous thumping was heard on the top of the boat. The steam whistle was snapped off as though by a shark's tail, and a steam of water spurted in through the aperture. Capt. Holland smiled, picked up some cotton and stopped the leak. Once again the engines were reversed and then sent ahead at full speed, but the Peacemaker remained in her old position.

"What's the matter, Cap?" inquires Jack Kline, as though he were merely asking the time of day.

"I don't know where we are," answered the Capt. "but we'll get out of this if it takes all winter."

Then as the thumping noise was resumed the anxious reporter calculated that the oxygen in the iron coffin would only last the trio two hours, and, therefore, he began to breathe economically. Soon the momentarily increasing volume of carbonic acid gas became perceptible, but this was forgotten when a noise as if all the monsters of the deep had set upon the little steel shell was heard, bringing with it the fear that the Peacemaker was to meet with the universal fate of all who follow its profession. Again the imperturbable engineer turned on all steam, and, to the great relief of the trio, the Peacemaker swung loose and sprang like a thing of finny life through the glassy waters. Then she rose and soon lay rolling on the surface.

"We must have got foul of the Pennsylvania's anchor chains," exclaims the Captain, as he squints through the peephole. "It is a wonder we did not punch a hole in the old hulk."

"And how long were we caught?" he was asked, and he replies:

"Seven minutes."

Then the Peacemaker was headed with full steam down stream; the Captain pulled the chain again and on a big slant the vessel shot down through the bosom of the water. The indicator that hangs in the bow pointed to a depth of thirty feet, The Captain, however, was not satisfied, and another pull at the rudder-chain caused the craft to descend again at an angle of 25 degrees. The finger on the indicator pointed to thirty-five feet slowly rounded to forty, then to forty-four and along to forty-six; and then, in answer to an appealing look from his guest, the Captain loosened the chain. Swiftly the buoyancy of the craft asserted itself and, after a moment, the grateful "swash" with which she reaches to the surface was heard. And then a look at the absolutely inflexible chronometer revealed that the immersion only lasted one minute and fifteen seconds, although it had seemed an age.

The iron porpoise was then headed northward and gracefully and playfully dived under the John E. Moore's hull, while a faint echo of the "hurrahs" penetrated into the craft. "One more dip and then we will go on shore," said the Captain, and again down went the Peacemaker to the bottom of the classic Hudson, stored with ancient Peruvian ingots and modern tomato cans. The indicator showed a depth of twenty-six feet, when suddenly there was a tremendous jolt and the Captain grinned as he said: "She struck bottom rock that time." Then the Peacemaker rose and steamed for the Pennsylvania. The tallow wicks were burned out and the interior of the iron porpoise was very dark. Soon footsteps were heard on the roof and a cheery voice shouted out, "She's fast." Jack Kline opened the manhole with a crowbar and the then happy passenger sprang out of the iron hulk as though cast from a catapult.

The John E. Moore then steamed down the river and Senator Coggeshall made a speech. Inventor Tuck told the story of his twenty-five long years spent in evolving his invention, and Mr. Shepard was supremely happy when everybody said that had it not been for the dorsal pin which he had erected on the Peacemaker that strange craft would never have come to the surface again after having had an encounter with the Pennsylvania's anchor chain.

Among those on board the Moore were Lieut. Zalinski, from Fort Hamilton; State Senator Coggeshall, C. L. Delamater, Warren Hill, who built the Monitor; Capt. Starbuck, Thomas Rowland and M. M. Cass, the Secretary of the submarine Boat Company. Of the many ship builders who witnessed the exploits of the Peacemaker there were none who did not express the opinion that though faulty and crude in many respects the little iron shell would be to the submarine navigation of the future what the Brandywine of Robert Fulton is to the ocean greyhound of to-day.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A REUTER'S telegram from Sydney says sentence of death has been passed upon nine young men, convicted of outraging a servant girl, 16 years of age, near Moor-park, in the suburbs of that city, last September The Moor-park outrage, was one of those terrible crimes which rouse the conscience of a whole community. The circumstances under which the crime was committed were revolting to the last degree. A young girl of sixteen, of good character, was decoyed into an unfrequented suburb of Sydney and there was violently outraged by relays of youths from sixteen years old and over. As the child was alone, amid a gang of at least twelve strong young ruffians, her struggles, though violent, were unavailing. She was at first held down by her hands and feet, but after the brutality had lasted some hours she became unconscious. One man who attempted to rescue the girl was overpowered by the gang, some of whom had knives; and while he fled to inform the police, another man arrived on the scene and witnessed the crime without raising an alarm. After the last of the gang left her, she was found by the police sitting crying on the bank of the creek. On being removed to the police station it was found impossible to make a surgical examination in her then condition. After a day in the hospital she was examined, and the evidence of her injuries confirmed. It was not for some time, however, that she was able to appear in the witness-box. When she did she identified her assailants, and the result is that nine of them are sentenced to death. The law of the colony prescribes death as a penalty for rape, but there is probably no case on record where nine men were sentenced to be hanged for outraging one girl.

THE SCANDAL OF RECENT TRIALS.

"GREAT cases" are becoming great public nuisances and ought to be stamped out. Ever since the Tichborne trial—which ought to have been finished in a week, and was allowed to occupy about six months—the Judges appear to have fancied that their Courts are kept open not only to do justice, but to supply the public with a fund of more or less debasing amusement. The length of a trial is not regulated either by its importance, or by its complexity; or by the mass of evidence to be compared, but by the interest taken in it by the body of newspaper buyers. The moment a case, which, for any reason, attracts attention in the newspapers, comes forward, it is allotted to a leading Judge as a kind of favour; and he, "to satisfy opinion," allows the proceedings to be drawn out to interminable length. Counsel make long speeches, and cross-examine with a clear view to the gallery; irrelevant evidence is freely introduced, nominally "to clear character;" witnesses are cross-examined on their whole histories; and it is well if the Court does not become a kind of theatre, in which the performances are hissed or applauded according to the general impression of their dramatic effectiveness. The journalists catch the tone of the Courts, and report such cases often verbatim, always at extraordinary length, and sometimes with descriptive comments on the bearing of all concerned. Finally, the public catches fire, and besides buying two or three times as many papers as usual, discusses the case, the Judges, the counsel, the witnesses, until all concerned become public personages, the interests of justice are almost lost sight of, and a half-instructed mob of outsiders erects itself into an illegal, but by no means uninfluential Court of Cassation, before which lawyers anxious for briefs or popularity grow morbidly timid, and witnesses in terror reconsider, and not infrequently recant, their evidence. This new phase in the administration of justice would be bad enough if it were confined, as it was once, to political trials, or to those remarkable trials for murder which seem to arouse in so many men and women a latent hunting instinct. In such cases, the interest developed is not altogether unhealthy, for liberty may depend upon the result of a Government prosecution, and it is expedient that capital charges should be narrowly watched; but, unfortunately, the cases which now most attract observers, and rouse society and wake up the proprietors of newspapers, are no longer of this kind. To fill London with newspapers, and discussions, and rumours, a case must be either scandalous, or indecent, or full of possibilities that indecencies or scandals may be revealed in its course. There is a positive appetite for filth, even when it is rather the filth of the hospital than of the brothel, and a diseased craving for details of family life such as one would think no one out of a servants' hall would pay a penny to read. It is not a taste for the drama of the Courts. The journalists do not report, and the public will not read about Smith, Brown and Robinson, and their womenkind, their quarrels, their sufferings, or their intrigues, unless, as in the Bartlett case, t here is a suspicion of murder to give a sensational flavour to the story of vulgar lives. Even Divorce Court reports grow decent when the sinners are middle-class folk; and if they are very low down in the social scale, the sub-editors cut them down to a few lines, sometimes we must add, inflicting the most cruel injustice merely by condensation an unhappy wife, for example, being accused of adultery by her guilty husband and the matter left there in the report, without a hint other than the verdict that she smashed the accusation. To make the interest deep, the public must have titles, or smut, or murder, and whishes in its heart always to have two of them together. Then it will talk by the month of nothing else. Take the last four great cases—the Dilke case, the Bartlett case, the Campbell case now proceeding, and the case of "Adams *v.* Coleridge." In the first, there was the combined interest of indecency and high political rank; in the second, indecency and murder; and in third, indecency and social rank; and in the fourth, professional rank alone. Apart from the fact that the Lord Chief Justice was "in it," there was in the last case absolutely no interest of any sort. It was a family squabble of the vulgarest kind, with nothing dependent on it, and, except Lord Coleridge, nobody concerned whose fate or character mattered one straw, except to his or her personal friends. We venture to say that, had all the parties been named Smith, the trial would have lasted one day, the Judge's summing-up would have taken fifteen minutes, and the newspaper report would not have occupied twenty lines. In the other cases it is even worse, for the taste is the taste for filthy gossip, and the reports tend not only to gratify, but to difuse it. The air of London positively reeks when one of these trials is going on; and if we knew the truth, we should know that they did nearly as much mischief as the discussion on the Criminal Acts Amendment Bill, and its resulting trial, which, we believe, will be found, like Queen Caroline's trial, to have tainted the taste, and the morals, too, of a whole generation. The apetite for uncleanness is in tensified by the fancy of the English for watching the lives of an aristocracy which they have ceased to follow or believe in, till the newspapers make fortunes out of each scandal, and the story penetrates into the most carefully guarded drawing-rooms, not to say schoolrooms. No precautions will keep it out; and a people who shriek at immodest literature, and are honestly revolted by French novels, become familiar with dramas beside which Zola's are comparatively clean, and writings like "Ouida's" models of good taste. It cannot be right that this should go on unchecked, getting worse, for it does get worse, every day. There are people, perhaps, in the world, among whom everything being known, and everything discussed, the report of a trial, however bad, can do but little harm; but among those peoples the English cannot be counted. The English are brutalised by the circulation of dirt in forms in which they are not ashamed to read it, and are, moreover, for reasons which we do not care to discuss just now, but which everyone knows, demoralised by such pictures in the very worst way. The social condition which produce such an effect is extraordinary, almost unintelligible; but the vermin who attribute all sexual evil to wicked baronets and wickeder marquises know their trade quite well. It is, we believe, possible to find a remedy, and this without closing the Courts or interfering with the just liberty of journalism. It would never do to hold all indecent trials *in camera*, as we hold a few, for often publicity is the only punishment which can fall upon a criminal protected against all other penalties, either by wise forbearances in the Legislature, or by the self-defending instinct of a caste. Nor is it expedient for opinion to be too severe with the newspapers. The only effect of that would be that the lowest journals alone would report and would go infinitely further than the regular reporters, who do, as it is, exercise much caution, would care or dare to go. Nothing would be gained if the *Times* was comparatively silent on the Dilke case, while a million broadsheets, with all details, were being sold for a farthing each. The common-sense way of mitigating the mischief is to extend a little farther the existing rule about contempt of Court. The Judges have succeeded, partly by well-timed rebukes, partly by a somewhat partial severity, in prohibiting the American practice of commenting on a case during the hearing. They say, probably with truth, that it disturbs the jury. Well, the present practice disturbs the witnesses. They see in the papers every morning the precise effect of each piece of testimony, and they regulate their own accordingly. It is only human nature for them to do it, even if they be honest; and number of them who will not perjure themselves exactly, but are only half honest nevertheless, is quite appalling. To improve their testimony, as well as public morals, the Judges have only to order, when necessary, that evidence shall not be published till the verdict is given, and the scandal will be nearly at an end. The newspapers must condense them for their pocket's sake, or if they issue supplements, which would be of rare occurrence, the evil would be confined to single day. It is the spreading of a filthy story over weeks, till it becomes ordinary, and part of the news of the day, which works such a quantity of mischief. The Judges have this power, we believe, if they all act together, for it seems inherent in their undoubted right to hear a case *in camera*; and they should exercise it temperately and with discretion, but still exercise it. Where life is at stake, they had better not meddle, for hardly any evil equals in its effect a popular suspicion of justice in capital cases; but trials which are interesting, indecent, and on capital charges are fortunately among the rarest experiences of the English Criminal Courts. In all other cases they should decide like the able men of the world they usually are.—*Spectator*

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A PEEP AT BENARES.

A WRITER in the *Sunday Magazine* gives the following account of a peep at Benares:—Benares is said to have been famous twenty-five centuries ago, before Babylon, Tyre, and Athens had attained their supremacy. And now, while these and other ancient cities are laid low in the dust, Benares still receives homage from the thousands who flock to her fanes and long for purification from her waters. The city is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges, and was anciently called Varanasi, a word which is said to be taken from the names of two streams, the Varana and the Asi, which severally flow into the Ganges to the north and south of the city. The Varana is commonly called Barna, and it contains a considerable quantity of water in the rainy season, but the Asi is always a small stream. Others say that a certain Rajah Barna, who in former times ruled over Benares, gave it its name. Another name, however, which is much used for the city by the natives, is Kasi, "the splendid." Dr. Sherring in his wonderful work on the Sacred City, tells us that it is really composed of three parts: Benares, the most ancient and the most northerly part; Kasi, the central portion, where most of the temples are; and Kedar, the newer suburb, towards the south-west; and that there is a tendency in the city to shift its quarters in a south-westerly direction. I had had a great longing to see this, the sacred city of the Hindoos, and to witness for myself the scenes on the holy river Ganges, the temples, and the ghats; so, being on a visit to Calcutta, we, a small mission party, ladies and gentlemen, resolved to press forward by rail to Benares. On the evening of March 8, we started, travelling all night, and arriving at our destination in the afternoon of the following day. During the first part of the night the mosquitoes, those Eastern torments, were very troublesome, but eventually we slept pretty comfortably on our railway couches. During the next morning we had an opportunity of seeing the country through which we were passing. It was mostly flat, with a few hills, while rice-fields, trees stripped of leaves, and poppies which are cultivated for opium, diversified the scenery. We changed trains at one station, called Mogul-sarai, where we took tiffin. The first view of Benares is very imposing. This wonderful city, whose measured length along the banks of the river, by survey, is said to be barely three miles, and its average depth not more than one, possesses a thousand Hindoo temples and three hundred and thirty-three Mahomedan mosques, besides shrines and idols and images innumerable. These temples are not, cannot be, crowded as they are into so small a space, nearly so extensive as those of Southern India, especially those at Tiravalur and Trichinopoly, but for grandeur and exquisite carving they far exceed them. Imagine, then, if possible, such a city with its temples and those wonderful ghats, or flights of steps which lead down to the river, suddenly bursting upon one's view, and the thrill of intense emotion which passes through the beholder who remembers that this is the great centre of Hindoism, as well as the spot at which the founder of Buddhism commenced his mission in Asia. We happened to arrive, too, just at the time when preparations were being made for one of the festivals, so that the river was gay, and its banks thronged with pleasure-takers. On our arrival at the railway station, which is built on the south side of the river, we took gharries, as the vehicles there are called, and drove in these across the Ganges over a bridge of boats, and so came to the north side, on which the principal part of Benares is erected. Our host, who was exceedingly kind during the whole of our visit in taking us to the various places of interest, proposed our descending from our gharries on our way to his house to visit the Buddhistical remains which are visible from the Raj Ghat road, on which we were travelling, and which are to be found chiefly on the summit of the banks of a tank, known as Bakaruya Kund. The principal parts of these remains are built on terraces held up on walls of heavy stone, which run by the sides of the Kund. The building itself, originally a Buddhist temple, is now in the possession of Musalmans, so that the dome is of Mahomedan construction, and on the top of a courtyard is a Mahomedan dargah, or place of prayer. The ground is strewn all around with stones, many of which are carved with curious and elegant devices, and must be of vast antiquity. I spoke of the festival for which the people were preparing at the time of our entrance into Benares; it was to be held at night on the Ganges, and was but one of the forty Hindu and Mahomedan Melas held every year in Benares. This, we were told, was the Burwa-Mangal Melu, held on the river on the Tuesday after what is called the Holi Festival. We thought we should like to witness this sight, so proceeded, at about 9 p.m., from our hostel house in the cantonment to the city. We were greatly impressed with everything we saw; the river's bank seemed to be crowded with human beings, dusky themselves in hue, but dressed in garments of many colours; and we proceeded down one of the many ghats through this mass of humanity to the river's brink, and stepped into a gaily-caparisoned boat, where we were received by a Hindoo baboo, who had invited several of the English residents to see the tamasha, and who had provided lemonade, champagne, cakes, and ices for his guests. This gentleman, short in stature, was dressed in a long blue velvet coat and white trousers, and wore a blue cap with a triangular tail suspended from the back, while on his eyes he had dark-coloured spectacles. I must confess I was not charmed with his appearance. The boat itself looked very gay with its yellow and red cloths and flags, &c., and music enlivened us as we entered. Very soon we were surrounded by other boats, some of which were more gaudily attired than ours, that of the Rajah of Benares having a marble top, and another boat an immense peacock with spread tail at its bow. Several of the boats had lower stories surmounted by higher ones, which were covered with richly coloured canopies, and on which sat or squatted natives in every variety of dress or undress. Our boat was propelled by a paddle which was worked by men as on a treadmill, some changing with others as these were weary, and for some hours we were taken up and down the river, getting, of course, a magnificent view of the city by night, with its various temples and ghats, and its crowds of people. At the burning ghat dead bodies were being consumed, so that their ashes might mingle with the waters of the holy river. After midnight two nautch girls came on board, each accompanied by four men, who made most amusing gestures as they followed up the dancing girl with rude music and singing; one man, clad entirely in yellow, and beating a tom-tom, was particularly entertaining. He would hum and then give a grunt, as his whole body seemed to perform what he was playing with his hands. The girls were beautifully dressed, and sometimes sang as they danced, going up to one and another of the party assembled. It was impossible to look on them without pity, brought up to a life of debauchery, and dedicated to the service of these temples, which really means of the priests of these temples. These for many years were the only girls who were allowed to learn to read and write, and thus arose the feeling which still largely exists, that it is a disgrace for a girl to be able to "press a style upon a palm-leaf." Christianity and East

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For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

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AGENTS :—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.

CANTON WARE.

(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

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FOR JANUARY 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor Oesian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The Liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, Comar, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Bombay: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

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LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

Bombay: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON,

is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR;

is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS

cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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Is employed against the same affections.

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FOR

INDIEN CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDS, BILE, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION

GRILLON TAMAR is agreeable to take never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

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(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

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"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
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Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

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New Dress Materials.
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Black Satin Parasols.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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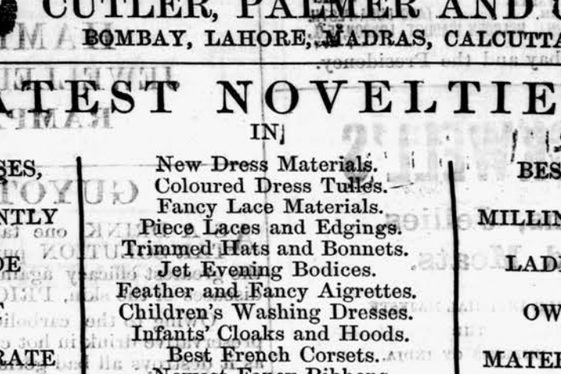

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Established 1871.

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Contractors to Government for the supply of Blankets for Troops,

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BROWN ARMY and FOLLOWERS' BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS for Camp use, DANDY RUGS, SCARLET BLANKETS HORSE CLOTHING and HORSE BLANKETS, COOLIE and ICE BLANKETS, KHAKHI and BLUE, MILITARY SERGES, WOOLLEN TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS and SERGES for SERVANTS' CLOTHING, SUPERIOR CHECKED SERGES, and GREATCOAT CLOTHS for the Army and Police, BLANKETING FOR INDIGO STRAINING.

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GUARANTEED FAST against soap, soda, and sun-light, also against perspiration, acids, and ammonia, and considered by many Regiments to be the best Khakhi Drills in India.

GREY COTTON DRILLS OF FOUR QUALITIES

For Cavalry use, Military and Police Uniforms, and ordinary wear. Cotton, Woollen, and Jute Floor-Cloths in many neat designs and colours.

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OF GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK,

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Estimates for HAVRESACKS, DURRIES, KIT BAGS, GREATCOATS, TURBANS, TURBAN FRINGES, NEWARS, GOLD LACE, CHEVRONS, GOOD CONDUCT BADGES, KHAKHI DRILL UNIFORMS, and all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and samples furnished on application to

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SO called because, having watch movements and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs.	35
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The same as above 6-inch dial 80

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Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial 35

Do. do 3½-in. dial 30

Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements Rs. 5 to 60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

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(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.)

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"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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Liebig TRADE MARK EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"In a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.,* &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

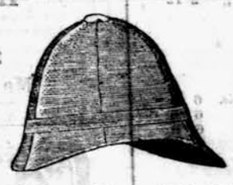
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingd-

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, Lond



MESSRS. HARGON CASSUM & Co.,

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;

AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions, and we positively say it will in the most intemperate lands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Ague in the Chest or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is recommended by the Medical Faculty, Missionaries, Nurses, &c., as giving speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc., and all Accidents.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact of all those wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will frequently save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

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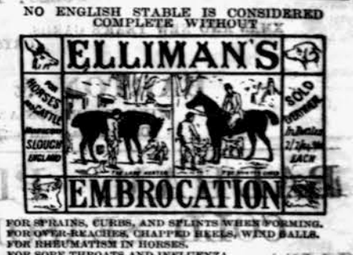
NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND BALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful.

"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire,

"Dec. 3rd, 1879.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.'

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,

Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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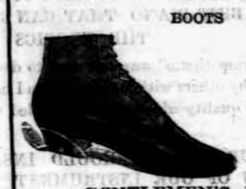

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